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Wine consumption increases steadily thanks to good advertising

During the autumn months between September and November the ten wine producing districts of the Federal Republic hold approximatoly fifty wine-tasting festivals.

They are variously described as *Weinmarkt, Weinkerwe, Wurstmarkt, Heimatfest, Fest des Federweisse*, and *Fest des jungen Weines* and the like.

These festivals all have the atmosphere of a fête with fairs, folk dancing and singing, wine fountains and the election of the wine queen.

As long ago as Roman times the wine harvest was a time of the year when people made merry and everyone took part. So that this festive season could be enjoyed to the full, places of work were closed for the duration of the harvest.

Chronicles report that many Roman emperors took part in the festivities and merrymaking personally. The Christian era took over the old Roman custom of celebrating the wine harvest in the autumn.

Paulus Diaconus (720-797 A.D.), a chronicler from Lombardy reported that for thirty days the people indulged themselves in the delights of the wine harvest.

Wine festivals today have a new role totally different from the days when wine was the undisputed popular drink with no competition to fear. The present-day wine festival bolsters not only the spirits of the people but also sales.

There are no statistics available for turnover during the wine tasting season.

The cordial words of invitation to a large wine-growing district about 200 years ago still applies: "Come and visit us all ye winelovers! Help us empty the vats so that we have room to replace them with new ones!"

After the great glut of wine in the fifteen and sixteenth centuries vintners experienced a period of decline. Coffee, tea and other imported drinks proved strong competition for the juice of the grape. One vintner complained: "In the past they spilt more than they drink today."

Thanks to a massive advertising campaign it has been possible to increase the consumption of wine in the Federal Republic during the last few years from seven to sixteen litres per person.

This figure falls far short of the amounts that were drunk by winelovers in the years when wine was the undisputed favourite drink.

Records set up in those days by winedrinkers must surely still be valid. Wine festivals were organised, in fact, not only during the wine harvest in the autumn months but for every conceivable occasion, for instance the coronation of an emperor, weddings at the princely courts, meetings of the Diet, religious festivals, elections and the signing of treaties and other such events of public involvement.

Although he was noted as being one of the more moderate emperors, Charles V (1519-1558) brought three thousand pails of wine (one pail was equal to seventy litres) to a meeting of the German princes at Ratisbon (Regensburg).

At the six-day wedding feast of William, Prince of Orange, with Princess Anne of Saxony in 1561 in Leipzig another three thousand pails of wine were drunk.

Among the main attractions of wine festivals such as the ox-roast, was the wine fountain which dates back to Roman and even Greek times.

A Roman Chronicler wrote: "Wine flows from the fountain among the people like water from a spring."

After the fall of the Roman Empire the wine fountains were forgotten. They were revived in the fourteenth century and came back into fashion when spendthrift princes feasted their subjects on high days and holidays, and gave them a glimpse of a land of euphoria.

At the famous August Festival of Rienzi in Rome in 1347 wine flowed for days from the nostrils of a bronze horse incorporated in the statue of Marcus Aurelius, for the people to drink their fill free.

German towns too began to revive the idea of the wine fountain and some of the most famous were in Aachen, Augsburg, Frankfurt, Mainz and Nuremberg.

The chronicler went to town on the scenes of feasting whenever a generous nobleman organised a lavish wine festival or wine fountain.

In one report dating from the reign of Emperor Charles V in 1520 in Aachen it can be read: "On the fountain were two lions and in the middle an eagle each of which had a tube in its mouth from which white wine flowed all day. The people gathered round and collected the wine in jugs and basins and even their hats, in fact every conceivable receptacle was used to collect the white wine. But they drank very little and spilled the most."

On this one day hundreds of pails of wine were literally running away in the gutter. The wine fountain in Frankfurt which flowed freely at the coronations of the Holy Roman Emperors between the years 1562 and 1792 was particularly famous on account of its great generosity in dispensing wine.

The wine flowed from a scaffolding ten or eleven feet high, was conducted underground in lead piping and then rose again like a spring into the mouth of a carved animal on the fountain. Red or white wine flowed from the animal's nose and mouth. The wine flowed from a well – the water duct had been dammed – and later special wells were dug since the great number of tourists especially butchers and the carpenters had taken the lions, the eagles and other figures decorating the fountains home as souvenirs. Even lead pipes sunk into the earth were not safe.

The press of the crowd was often so strong that a visitor had to fear for his own safety. At the wine festival at Friedrich III's coronation in 1442 at Aachen a woman was forced into the baking spit because of the crowd.

The endlessly flowing wine fountains of days of yore no longer exist. But wine is still available on tap for a small consideration in hard coin. The wine connoisseur has the choice. He has a wide range of vintages he can choose from.

(Handelsblatt, 10 September 1970)

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 15 October 1970
Ninth Year - No. 444 - By air

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Common Market could do better in the Med

Failure to make progress in the direction of a European political union has been much lamented in recent months, the latest cause for bemoaning Europe's political impotence and calling for a speed-up of political integration being the Middle East crisis.

The last warning call to Europe to make its weight felt was the occupation of Czechoslovakia. Yet in all seriousness no one can visualise Europe – a united Europe – having behaved other than Nato did in fact do on that occasion under American predominance.

Europe could, perhaps, make many an effort to assume a more important role in Nato but integration cannot be aimed at gaining super-power status.

For the time being the Defence Ministers are making do with debating what could be done to ease the burden of America's maintenance of a military presence in Europe so as to ensure that US troop strength is not further reduced.

The political presence demanded by Europeans can thus not be based on Europe's own power.

For years the Mediterranean has been an item on the agenda of the North Atlantic Council. A certain amount has indeed been done. A new regional supremo command has been set up and Nato has announced that it cannot be impervious to changes in areas adjoining its own territory.

Viewed in military terms Europe's position in the Mediterranean, historically a European sphere of influence, is that of a pendant to the United States. The sole factor that might call to mind a European presence is the vague and certainly somewhat passive role played by France.

Whenever, at Nato gatherings, the Mediterranean has been under discussion it has been stressed that merely military responses to increasing Soviet commitment miss both the origin and the nub of the conflict.

What matters is to aid neighbouring countries economically and socially by peaceful means, something that can only be achieved by a political and psychological process and not by military escalation. Might not Europe have a part to play after all?

This possible role is fairly clearly outlined in a comment by Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohammed Masmoudi prior to the present stage of the crisis. In a theatre in which the two super-powers were rivals, he maintained, the Mediterranean countries forfeited their freedom of decision. Their moves could not fail to amount to taking sides.

"It is not a matter of calling on the Russians and Americans to leave the Mediterranean but one of calling on Europe to make its presence felt in the area in an effective, clear-sighted and exemplary fashion."

This is far from being a call for aircraft carrier diplomacy. It is a call for partners in bona fide development aid.

No institutionalised European political union is needed to answer this call. All that is needed is for all Common Market countries to realise that in and with the EEC as it now exists policies can and long should have been put into effect.

Right from the start the European Economic Community was bursting with political promise and from its inception it was called on to pursue a consistent policy towards the Mediterranean. This opportunity has been sadly missed, the EEC being in this case member-governments.

Common Market presence in the Mediterranean ensued from the start from the membership of Italy and France, Greece and Turkey later assuming associate status. France brought with it not only a colonial inheritance in black Africa but also on the Mediterranean coast.

From the beginning there was a clash between members who proposed to make the EEC a comunity open to the whole world and those who thought more in terms of a zone of preference to be used as a political instrument in competition with other powers.

This country's approach has been strongly influenced by the former outlook, France's by the latter. The one side continually demanded bridgebuilding to Britain and the Scandinavian countries, the other thought more in terms of the Mediterranean and Africa.

As soon as France was forced to realise that its outlook was not to prevail General de Gaulle crippled the entire process of integration – with the sole result that for the others the British question became the Common Market's main and permanent political topic.

The EEC was, in general terms, politically defused. The Mediterranean question also developed into a trade tug-of-war over customs preferences for citrus fruits, olive oil, dates and currants.

With the passage of time offers to negotiate were made to the Common Market by virtually all Mediterranean countries from Spain to Israel and Egypt, not to forget Malta.

Within the Community Europe has remained true to its tradition of rivalry. Even the United States made difficulties for the first hesitant moves in the direction of European undertakings for the Mediterranean area by opposing the extension of EEC customs preferences.

Yet any such preferences would have had to remain fairly modest in scope so as not to run counter to Gatt provisions.

Between the millstones of their own commercial interests and political options EEC member-countries took good care to ensure that so-called development aid remained a national domain.

To this extent the call for a European political presence in the Mediterranean is justified. The Mediterranean is, of course, a matter of tariff preferences for oranges and lemons but this is by no means all.

The EEC is in a position to take the opportunity of allowing traditional special relations of a cultural and economic nature to continue, but on a European basis and not in succession to one-time spheres of interest and colonial domination.

In part this change has successfully been made as regards black Africa. Why not in the Mediterranean, then? The EEC cannot end Arab-Israeli differences overnight but it can, in offering assistance, approach both sides more freely and with less of a blemished past than either the United States or France and this country individually.

This, though, presupposes that the EEC seriously sets about both dealing with the legacy of the nineteenth century, regardless whether Britain is a member or not, and formulating clear joint political targets.

This is probably the most important prerequisite of both British membership and future relations with the United States.

Ernst Kobbert

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 October 1970)



Your turn, Ivan!

(Cartoon: Peter Leger/Hannoversche Presse)

IN THIS ISSUE

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE QUARTERLY SUPPLEMENT IS INCLUDED WITH THIS ISSUE

Cool Kosygin works behind scenes in Cairo confusion

French Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas has described in his own words the waves of political emotion that swept Cairo following the death of President Nasser. He was one of the guests of honour intended to walk immediately behind the coffin in the funeral procession.

Most of the foreign guests failed to make it this far. M. Chaban-Delmas, who eventually did, just about managed to hold his own in the crowd but had to lend a hand to the man next to him, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, who was nearly knocked over in the rush.

Arab politics just happen to have a strong emotional note. Nasser's success in maintaining his position was due to no small extent to his ability to mobilise these emotions better than anyone else.

Only one of the foreign guests of honour in Cairo has kept aloof in the excitement and is even trying to channel the waves in a prearranged direction. Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, the man in question, is a politician with little in the way of demagogic talent but is well able to make himself heard.

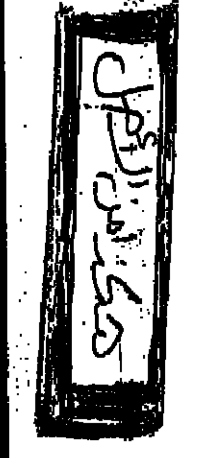
He has every means of influencing public opinion at his disposal in Cairo and is using them to outline shortly and succinctly the direction in which Moscow intends to lead the Arab world.

Supported by First Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, who has assured the Arabs from Baku in the Caucasus of continued Soviet loyalty, Mr Kosygin has combined assurances of this kind with on-the-spot warnings to be reasonable.

Peace with recognition of the right to exist of all Middle Eastern countries including Israel is the only way out of the present confusion and, he impresses on his audience, the way to regain pre-war frontiers.

Arab unity is another of the prerequisites but leads to the target solely by means of the approach recommended by Moscow, the Soviet Premier adds. Words such as these are sufficient to blunt the point of President Nixon's show of strength in the Eastern Mediterranean.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 October 1970)



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Nato jostling may jeopardise balance of power in the Med

Despite alarming reports of increasing Soviet presence in the Mediterrenean and the success of Moscow's concurrent efforts to strengthen its influence in the Arab world there has been no fundamental change in the military balance between East and West in the Mediterranean area.

The US Sixth Fleet and the fleets of Southern European members of Nato remain far superior to the Soviet Mediterranean fleet. Yet Nato staff both at Naples and Izmir are nervous.

Their main explanation is that the political situation in, say, Italy and Turkey appears to them to be extremely unstable. American staff officers in particular are misled by the mentality of Mediterranean peoples, so alien to the military mind, into drawing dangerous conclusions.

The main concern of these deliberations is Greece, which since the 1967 putsch has come to be viewed by American Generals as an example worth following. They never cease to emphasise how well cooperation between Nato command and Athens functions.

Small wonder that US foreign policy is setting increasingly greater score by Greece. The decision to resume arms deliveries to Greece is probably mainly due to the influence of Admiral River, C-in-C of Nato forces in Southern Europe.

What is more, Defence Secretary Laird's visit to Greece and Turkey at the beginning of October seemed to imply that Washington is demonstratively abandoning its official reserve as far as Athens in concerned.

President Nixon's visit to Rome has provided the United States with an opportunity of gaining a clearer picture than hitherto of the situation in Southern Europe.

The Italian government will hardly have missed the opportunity of pointing out to the President how dangerous a policy based on the assumption that Greece is a stabilising factor in a Southern Europe that is otherwise a trouble spot is.

Already the American assessment of Greece has led to a trough in relations between both Italy and Turkey and the United States.

This internal tension between countries on Nato's southern flank could well prove to be more dangerous for the balance of power in the Mediterranean than the Soviet presence, which has remained virtually unchanged since 1967.

The number of Soviet vessels in the Med is put at roughly fifty, including a helicopter carrier, two cruisers, seven destroyers, six of which are equipped with guided missiles, three minesweepers, four landing vessels, ten to twelve submarines and about twenty supply vessels.

These are 1968 figures but they still largely apply.

In contrast the US Sixth Fleet alone consists of about forty surface and submarine craft backed by 1,600 marines, 175 naval aircraft and two land-based anti-submarine squadrons. The nucleus of the Sixth Fleet consists of the *Saratoga* and the *Independence* and the *Guam*, a third aircraft carrier recently despatched to the Mediterranean.

Then there are the Italian, Greek and Turkish fleets, of which admittedly only the Italian represents much in the way of fighting-power.

According to Nato's Southern Command in Naples the Soviet Union has still not gained adequate air bases in Arab countries on the Mediterranean coastline. What is more, the technical facilities of Port Said and Alexandria, Latakia and Tartus in Syria, and Algiers are far from sufficient to guarantee adequate maintenance of the Soviet Mediterranean fleet.

This, of course, is why the Soviet Union is trying to establish fleets that are as self-contained as possible. They are no longer dependent on land bases, having floating bases in the form of auxiliary and supply vessels.

At the same time Moscow remains interested in the possibility of an adequate naval base in the Mediterranean.

This possibility is Malta. Previously a British crown colony but independent since 1964, Malta is the only non-member of Nato that has Nato installations on its territory. Malta's present Conservative government has on more than one occasion expressed interest in full membership of Nato in return for financial support.

So far this demand has foundered on opposition mainly from Denmark and Norway.

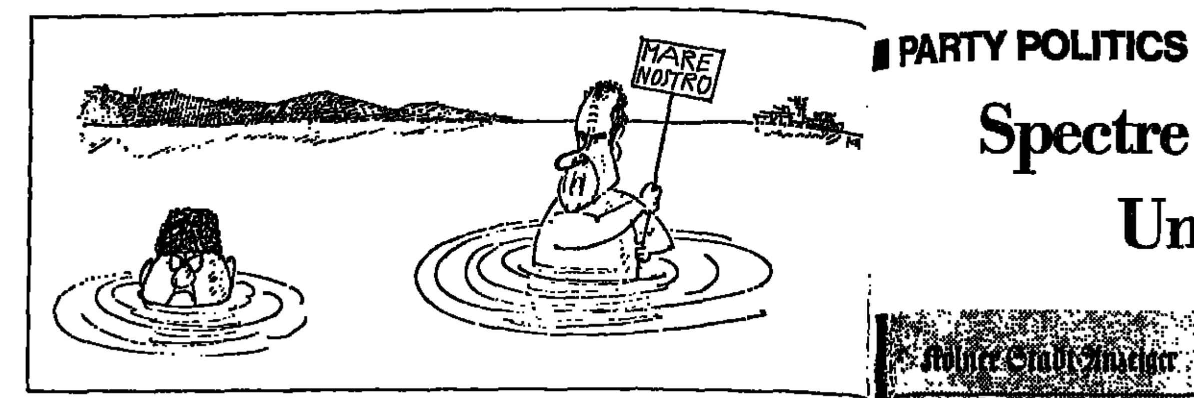
The security agreement between Britain and Malta expires in 1974. All efforts by the island state to secure a special status within the alliance involving economic benefit have, however, met with opposition.

The Malta Labour Party, which stands a fair chance of ousting the Conservatives at the spring 1971 general election, has by contrast adopted a toughly neutral approach. It is rumoured to be prepared to allow the Soviet Union to set up a naval base on Malta.

Were Moscow to succeed in gaining a foothold on the island the balance of power in the Mediterranean would definitely change – and the change would decidedly be to the disadvantage of the West.

Uwe-Karsten Heye

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 September 1970)



We were here first! (Catoon: Flora/DIE

Egypt's claim to leadership of the Arab world dies with Nasser

Who Nasser's successor will be may be of crucial importance for Egypt. It would not, though, appear to be of any significance as regards Egypt's position in the Arab world. In the last decade and a half this position has been based purely and simply on the personality of Nasser and his pan-Arab ideas.

The struggle for power has no doubt already begun behind the scenes in Cairo. In a system that was so dependent on one man – so much so that neither military dictatorship nor dictatorship of the Party exactly apply – this is only to be expected.

The struggle among Arab countries for succession to the leadership of the Arab world will be of even greater importance. With the death of President Nasser there is no reason why another head of state or other revolutionary should not try to take over his, or rather, a similar position.

Attempts to do just this have continually been made, for one as a result of ideological differences such as those between Nasser and the Syrian and Iraqi Baathists.

The old ethnic differences between the inhabitants of the Nile valley and the "real" Arabs have provided the emotional basis for electrical discharges of this kind, the Egyptians when under pressure being able to fall back on millenia of past history dating back to well before the common Islamic tradition.

The June 1967 defeat provided an initial opportunity of challenging Egypt's leading role and President Nasser's acceptance of the Rogers Plan, discreetly aided by Soviet persuasion, dealt a final blow to his prestige in a number of Arab countries.

One thing is certain. None of the remaining conservative regimes will be able to usurp Arab supremacy.

King Feisal of Saudi Arabia has tried to rally Islamic opposition to Arab socialism but neither he nor King Hassan of Marocco is the right man to lead the masses mobilised by Nasser's putsch of 26 July 1952.

In addition to Egypt three Arab governments, those of Algeria, Syria and Iraq, are at present best able to claim mass support.

Algeria can bask in the glory of an independence struggle unparalleled in the Arab world. In the past it has occasionally seemed as though Colonel Boumedienne begrudged President Nasser his favoured position, believing himself to be predestined for the role by virtue of a combination of Islamic puritanism and Marxist dogmatism.

But Algeria, the heartland of the Maghreb, is far away from the Israeli front and Boumedienne cannot be said to be a radiant personality.

Like Algeria the two Baath regimes have made a point of rejecting any political solution to the Middle East conflict, Iraq a good deal more so than Syria. This may have gained Iraq supporters among Arab extremists, not in this case including the Communists, but Baghdad forfeited this goodwill by preferring not to order its troops to fight alongside the Palestinian partisans in Jordan.

At the moment Iraq is having more than enough trouble coping with difficulties at home.

Syria probably feels itself to be most suited for leadership of the Arab world, but without the slightest justification. It is feared rather than admired by its neighbours and Syria, too, cannot boast a suitable personality among its leaders.

This personality does exist, but elsewhere – in Libya. In the year that has passed since his take-over Colonel Gaddafi, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, has gained a reputation extending well beyond the frontiers of his sparsely-populated gigantic country.

Early this summer he toured the so-called confrontation countries and encouraged them to intensify their military efforts against Israel. Gaddafi supports the Palestinians but is not unaware of their weaknesses, disunity and verbal heroism.

Libya's petroleum deposits, on which industry in Western Europe is largely dependent, provide a sound financial backing to Gaddafi's political ambition. A good-looking man in his late twenties, a devout Muslim, progressive and officer, he is probably made of the stuff about which Arab masses enthuse.

In all probability, though, these considerations will remain so much paper. It is quite likely that after the death of President Nasser no one country will be paramount in the Arab world any longer.

Nasser's claim to supremacy was, when all is said and done, based to no small extent on his own revolution having been first in line. Since others have followed in his footsteps – Iraq, Algeria, Yemen, South Arabia, Libya and Syria (historically the first of them all but none too convincingly so) – this fact has assumed increasingly less importance.

Sooner or later every Arab country will have experienced its own version of a take-over by military officers in the name of freedom. Egypt will then no longer be more equal than the others. Besides, revolution in the Arab world seems to have become the prerogative of the Palestinian resistance movement, from which dynamics but hardly leadership can be expected.

There can still be no assessing the difficulties likely to ensue for the Great Powers as a result of the demise of Egypt as a definite and calculable factor.

There has, of course, been no change whatsoever in the influence and potential pressure of the Soviet Union on Cairo but it has become more difficult to cast other Arab countries in the same dependent role as Egypt.

Thankmar von Münchhausen

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 October 1970)

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PARTY POLITICS

Spectre of socialist sell-out stalks Junge Union's Brunswick conference

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

This year's German Day meeting of the Junge Union began with a speech given by Federal chairman Jürgen Echternach in which he called for more democracy.

He said: "... a democratic State in an undemocratic society is like a healthy branch on a rotten tree."

The meeting ended with another speech by this Christian Democrat member. In this speech 33-year-old Herr Echternach attacked the Social Democrats' Bad Godesberg programme, declared war on the neo-Marxists in the SPD camp and added this by way of explanation: "Whereas we go out of our way to understand and respect the views of others the Socialists believe that their opinions can be proved by science and that different opinions are false and pernicious."

Between these two speeches was a lapse of two days in which Jürgen Echternach showed himself to be a tactician of the highest order.

In between too came speeches by the parliamentary party chairman Rainer Barzel and the party leader, Kurt Georg Kiesinger.

Both prominent guests told the young members of their party a ghost story – a ghost story which according to the latest reports they will be telling all over the country in the run up to the imminent provincial assembly elections.

The ghost is German Social Democracy, which is called "Socialism" to cut a long story short! This is an evil ghost which is mad enough – or perhaps we should say calculating enough – to lead the Federal Republic, Europe and eventually the whole of the western world into Communism.

Was it a case of good tactics that the chairman of the right wing parties' youth organisation in the end beat the same drum as Barzel and Kiesinger? After one year in office was he not keen to show the gentlemen that they need not get the creeps at the "increased democracy" which he had called for?

Jürgen Echternach is every bit as much a closed book as the whole of this Junge Union which was on parade in Brunswick for the *Deutschlandtag*.

A short while ago the Federal chairman of the young conservatives sided with the Secretary General of the CDU when he maintained that democracy was a form of organisation adapted for the State, but not for society.

Echternach also had a finger in the pie of the statement made by the German Day conference on the question of worker participation in management, which is of course first and foremost a question of democracy within society.

Nevertheless where he and the Junge Union are headed on this score is open to doubt.

One year ago the Junge Union lowered the maximum age for membership from 40 (!) to 35. It lost there by 7.2 per cent of its membership, but still has about 116,000 members.

This pruning of the older branches did not manage to rid the party of those members nearing the end of their twenties, who have all the signs of years of experience including a paunch and who are omniscient, omnipotent and omnipresent and who only sit down and shut up when a party VIP enters the room.

Nor will the Junge Union be able to divest itself of this type while the party youth organisation not only offers the chance of pursuing politics, but also of pursuing a political career.

For years the Junge Union has been a kind of stepping stone or springboard into party politics.

It is inconceivable that the Junge Union would ever become to the CDU/CSU what the Confederation of German Socialist Students (SDS) became to the SPD, that is to say a thorn in the flesh. This is of course to the advantage of the established parties of the right wing.

Nevertheless some of the whispers in Brunswick were quite audible! They were not confined to disrespectful questions thrown at Kurt Georg Kiesinger, either. (Not that Kiesinger need worry about disrespectful questions from the Junge Union – he has long since ceased to qualify for membership!)

Disrespect and criticism for the sake of criticism were a determining factor for the most part in these negotiations.

Debate chairmen who showed the slightest signs of pompousness were given a send-up. Federal chairman Jürgen Echternach got his share and at times the discussions became so heated that a chance observer might have thought he had strayed into a meeting of young Socialists!

It should not be overlooked that the times when the discussions became heated were appropriately when the subject of heated debate within the right-wing parties cropped up, that is to say worker participation in management. The lines of argument were not new. In fact Brunswick's German Day meeting showed little originality and independence within the Junge Union. Instead it pointed out that certain groups within the young conservatives are allied in thought to their older counterparts in the CDU/CSU.

What else could be expected of the Junge Union?

A motion that the minimum age for membership should be lowered from fifteen to fourteen was thrown out since it was feared that admitting fourteen year-olds might detract from the seriousness of the movement.

One of the arguments in favour of admitting the fourteens was that it was high time the doors were opened to apprentices – it was time to cast off the image of being a club for intellectuals.

Another debate was more pressing. It concerned the fact that the Junge Union seemed to have concentrated too much on paving the way to political careers for its members and had not concentrated enough on working at political bases.

In the course of this debate the criticism was expressed that the CDU/CSU were not getting through to the young people and that it was to this end that the Junge Union should work.

There is good reason for doubting whether the remedy for this problem expressed by Jürgen Echternach in his closing speech is likely to be effective. Surely he realises that it is impossible for the older generation to force its will on the new younger generation.

Jürgen Echternach, chairman of Junge Union (Photo: dpa)

Hans Werner Kettenbach

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 29 September 1970)

Will Genscher turn the tide for Bundestag minnow?

Storm clouds are gathering over the head of Prime Minister Heinz Kühn in Düsseldorf and no one is quite sure that when the lightning strikes it will not hit Bonn as well.

All this come one year after the formation of the Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition in Bonn and the re-formation of the SPD/FDP coalition in the North Rhine-Westphalian provincial assembly.

In the North Rhine Westphalian *Landtag* the three National-Liberal members have virtually severed connections with the FDP parliamentary party.

This means that the government's majority in Düsseldorf has been cut from ten to seven seats. But what is even more depressing for Kühn is the news that the differences of opinion between the Free Democrats and National-Liberals in the Rhineland and Ruhr areas are only just coming to the surface.

For the opposition Heinrich Köppler is lurking in wait. If the three renegade National-Liberals can be won over to the CDU/CSU he only has to entice three more FDP members to his side and he can risk a motion of no confidence. He could topple Heinz Kühn.

Memories of 1966 are ripe. Then also the storm clouds gathered over the North Rhine-Westphalian capital and the Federal capital. Then the result cut the other way. First Ludwig Erhard was toppled as Chancellor in Bonn, then Prime Minister Meyers in Düsseldorf quickly followed.

Then in Bonn and Düsseldorf it was the FDP that have the coup de grâce. Once again it is the FDP that is the unknown factor in both capital cities. They were the dark horse of the right-wing coalition – now they seem to be the weak link in a left-wing tie-up.

No one can deny that the FDP has done great things for the Federal Republic. History will remember the party as helping to form and share the responsibility in the "good old days" with Adenauer as Chancellor.

Nevertheless government circles should view the FDP as executioners in chief.

Political gravestones on which F.D.P. should appear next to R.I.P. are those of Arnold (d. 1956), Strauss (d. 1962), Adenauer (d. 1961-1963), Erhard (d. 1966) and Meyers (d. 1966).

Of course it is not the party's ambition to be the eternal hatchet-man. In our electoral system the voter does not form governments by placing his X, he simply provides the building blocks from which a government can be formed.

Changes of government take place as a general rule when one of the coalition partners is replaced by another. This is exactly what the FDP has done time and again. The question is, does our system of voting which allows this help the internal stability of the State?

In addition to this the Free Democrats are victims of a long-standing trend. In the first Federal elections in 1949 the two major parties CDU/CSU and SPD reaped 70.2 per cent of the votes. By 1965 this had increased to 86.9 per cent and in 1969 it was up to 88.8 per cent.

According to the public opinion pollsters, Allensbach and Infas, if there were an election this year the CDU/CSU and SPD would receive 92.7 per cent of all votes cast.

The Federal Republic has progressed from a system of several parties to a three-party system and is well on the way to becoming a two-party country.

In Lower Saxony and the Saar the seal was firmly set on this at the last provincial assembly elections. A general election tomorrow would give only the two big parties seats in the Bundestag, according to the researchers at Allensbach and Infas.

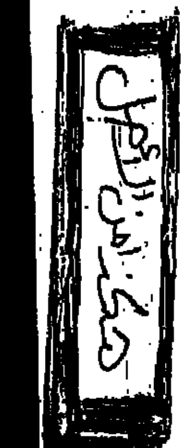
For years decline has been staring the Free Democrats in the face. This is making itself felt it the party's internal unrest and uncertainty.

Who knows whether the party can elude its fate? Its Federal chairman, Walter Scheel, will almost certainly not help the party from all indications. Hans Dietrich Genscher looks more likely to be the man to turn the tide for the Bundestag minnow.

W. Hertz Eichenrode

(DIE WELT, 1 October 1970)

(Cartoon: Wolter/DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT)



■ LABOUR

Industrial unions feel the need for reform as membership stagnates

Most trades unionists and many people outside the unions who have something to say on the subject claim that the trades union system in this country is the most up-to-date in the Western world.

But discussions on reform have now been continuing for more than ten years in the Trades Union Federation (DGB). They reached a spectacular climax early last year before the eighth Trades Union Congress though without resulting in any reform movement that could be taken soriouly.

The DGB Congress of May 1969 ignored this subject completely. Inadequate



Kurt Gscheidle (Photo: dpa)

preparation and controversial views within the unions themselves were the reasons for this.

Reforms were also pushed into the background by the problem of finding a successor to Ludwig Rosenberg as head of the organisation.

But both were closely connected with each other. This became plain with the Gscheidle affair and even the public noticed at the time.

To recapitulate, at the end of March 1969 Kurt Gscheidle, at that time deputy leader of the Postal Workers Union, met with a mishap. He was found unconscious in front of a bar in Berlin.

This sort of thing should not happen with a union official especially when he is being considered as a candidate for the post of DGB chairman, as Gscheidle was at the time.

From this very private mishap Gscheidle drew the unexpected conclusion that he should suddenly make his candidature for this top position dependent on certain conditions.

He would only become DGB Chairman if the affiliated trades unions approved a far-reaching reform of the organisation which would give the leadership greater powers over the individual unions.

As expected, the Metal Workers Union categorically rejected this demand. In this way reformist Kurt Gscheidle was able to withdraw with honour unsullied. It was also effective as the DGB was now in great difficulty regarding a successor to Ludwig Rosenberg.

But a successor was eventually found. In May 1969 the eighth DGB Congress elected Heinz-Oskar Vetter of the Mineworkers Union as its new Chairman, a man unknown to the public.

There was also one other event worth mentioning at the congress. It was decided to set up a special commission to draw up new DGB statutes.

The commission's proposals are to be discussed and then passed at an extraordinary DGB Congress to be held in Düsseldorf next year from 14 to 16 May.

But the individual trades unions will have a chance of expressing their opinions on the draft when it is published by the DGB at the beginning or by the middle of October this year.

Without wanting to offend the members of the statutes commission or scorn their work, it already seems as if the new statutes will be a compromise solution. A completely new organisational principle or the start of a new union era cannot be expected.

What is the DGB reform actually about? Six and a half million of the total of nearly 22 million workers in this country are organised in the DGB. This level of thirty per cent is reason enough for the DGB to be dissatisfied.

It does not look as if this figure will increase to any great extent in the near future. The unions must become above all more attractive to achieve a breakthrough. That is the central factor in all discussions of reform.

Some time ago a not unimportant DGB official wrote that it was a question of life and death. Speaking to the DGB Congress last year, he said, "In the near or more distant future there will be a strong DGB that is unified and directed according to uniform viewpoints – that is with a centralised organisation – or there will be neither a DGB nor individual unions.

"Of course the larger and more flexible unions will be able to survive for years to come but they will play no role worth mentioning in society, in the economy or in politics. Small unions will disappear."

This quote reveals one trend to be found in the discussions on reform, the trend to concentrate all functions at the highest levels of the organisation and transfer powers from the individual unions to the DGB.

Other trades unions – and they are in the majority – want to stop any developments of this kind as they fear for their independence. This group also argues that the unions would not become more attractive or effective if the DGB were to be given greater powers.

This group which includes the powerful Metalworkers Union and its more than two million members even considers it fatal to infringe upon the independence of the individual unions as this would mean that direct contact between unions and members on the factory floor would be lost. And, when all is said and done, this is a vital element in the functioning of the unions.

Otto Brenner, the head of the Metalworkers Union, has said that the most effective way to represent members' interests is by guaranteeing that unions will be as independent as possible, as expressed in the organisational structure of the DGB. Their slogan is "A strong DGB through strong unions."

Both views are convincing even though they are completely contrary to one another. The dispute as to which is correct will certainly not be decided within the DGB and with the expected reform of the statutes.

But perhaps, as a third group believes, the problem of this country's trades unions does not lie in statutes reform but in a reform if the unions' social and political ideas. DGB head Heinz-Oskar Vetter certainly shares this view though without committing himself to it.

Reorganisation seems to be no more than a substitute solution as the courage is lacking or the time is not ripe for a further-reaching reform of union ideas.

"We need a revolutionary trades union movement," wrote Franz Woschech, now director of organisation at DGB headquarters in Düsseldorf, last April before the last congress. "We need a reform, even a radical reform."

These were strong words of which all too many could be heard from one source or another during the discussions on reform that were then so violent. Things have since grown calmer.

The same DGB adviser who thought radical reform necessary last year has now



DGB chairman Heinz-Oskar Vetter (Photo: Heinz Schaper)

stated that no miracles should be expected in the new statutes proposals. There will be no basic transfer of functions and powers within the organisation.

This is a sobering thought, coming as it does from a member of the statutes commission convened to draw op the new draft. There will be little left of the initially far-reaching aims of reorganisation when the statute proposals are published.

And even today it can be doubted whether discussions at the extraordinary



Otto Brenner of IG Metall (Photo: ...)

DGB Congress next May can st... inflamed by this lukewarm docum...

The statutes commission has work... the proposals of nine trades u... affiliated to the DGB. As far as... quantity and originality of the propo... are concerned, the Metalworkers U... has, significantly, been particularly a...ved.

Contributions from other unions h...ever were more detailed. And there... more evidence of their intention... sacrifice part of their own independe... for the benefit of organisational cha...

Apart from the Metalworkers U... proposals came from the Chemical W...kers Union, the Commerce, Banking a... Insurance Union, the Public Service a... Transport Union, the Railwaymen's U...on, the Postal Workers Union, the ... and Plastic Workers Union, the Tex... Workers Union and the Horticultu... Agriculture and Forestry Union.

The commission's work was also ba... on a complete statute draft by the DG... executive that had already been submi... to delegates at the 1969 DGB Congress... Munich.

If information from DGB headquarte... in Düsseldorf proves correct, the d... statute will be a compromise. The ... DGB organs will be given greater we... but this should not affect the autonom... of the individual unions much in practi...

The Federal Committee, the seco... highest organ after the Congress its... will have more members and its activi... will be increased by having more freque... meetings.

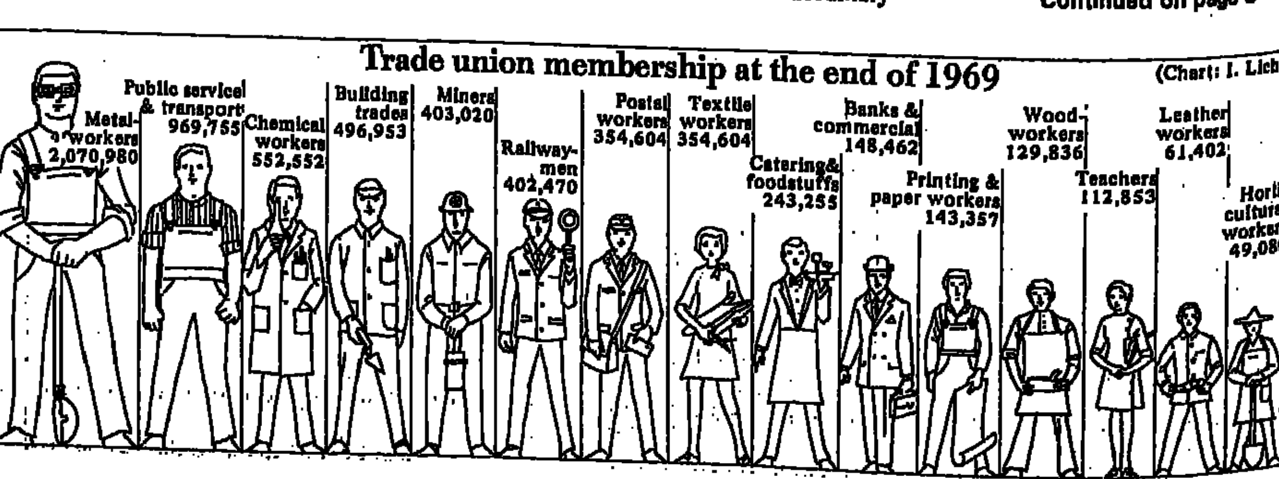
Another new feature is that the DG... should be respondible for drawing ... uniform principles for wages policy ... future. Previously these powers we... possessed exclusively by the affilia... unions.

A new ruling that other trades uni... associations such as DAG, the whi... collar workers' union, can be admitted ... the DGB could be of importance ... future reorganisation.

As Franz Woschech has said, the d... statutes are intended to make possible ... evolutionary change of the organisatio... structure, that is, a gradual amalgamatio...

The much-discussed fusion of small... trades unions into unified organisatio...

Continued on page 5



■ ANNIVERSARY

25 years of refugee reception continue at Friedland camp

...dland, a refugee camp right on the ...marcation line between the Federal ...public and the German Democratic ...public, once served as emergency ...commodation for thousands of ...ple. This modest camp has now ...come a comfortable community ...sing only hundreds. Friedland re...mains a necessity in a divided Germany.

DIE WELT

In the twenty-five years of its existence the border crossing point refugee camp of Friedland has been an important station in the lives of 2,300,000 Germans.

Now that the flow of refugees and returning prisoners of war has ceased the camp serves as a reception centre for Germans moving to the Federal Republic from their former homes in Eastern Europe.

Friedland will have to give its aid towards clearing the burden of the War for another ten, perhaps fifteen years yet.

The new bright sign "Django Bar" at the level-crossing gates in Friedland points toward a room where Wehrmacht driver Josef Fürst took up his quarters on 19 September 1945.

He belonged to one of the four prisoner of war companies under British command that were detailed to Friedland. For years the only indication that Fürst belonged to the staff of the new camp at the border crossing point was a metal token bearing the number 811.

One day earlier Elisabeth Schulze, a Red Cross sister, had arrived at the University of Göttingen's experimental centre in Friedland. The buildings belonging to the university had been confiscated by Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins, the resident British officer for Göttingen rural district.

The stables, with fresh straw made of heather, served as the first accommodation for refugees. The daily arrival figure increased to seven to ten thousand. The shortage of space meant that as many as possible were sent further on their journey the same day after being registered and given something to eat. There was a regular daily service of three excursion trains.

The sleepy village of Friedland lying on the River Leine, was a long-forgotten border fortification built by the Guelph Duke Albrecht. In 1945 it lay by chance at the point where the British, Russian and American zones intersected.

While United States troops first kept the border between Thuringia and Bavaria sealed, refugees flocked from the last railway station in Thuringia, Eichsfeld, on a seven and an half mile hike to Friedland.

A group of 200 refugees camped for days on end at a village called Hottenrode. None of the occupying powers were prepared to take the responsibility for them.

Elfriede Körber-Harriehausen, a former head of the German Red Cross, had borrowed a jeep from Lieutenant Colonel Perkins to collect legless or seriously ill prisoners of war from no man's land and take them to Göttingen.

By referring to "tuberculosis infection" – an almost certain method of success when dealing with Allied troops – her Red Cross group managed to get all the refugees away from Hottenrode.

The Friedland camp gradually grew with tents and Nissen huts. In the first hundred days far more than half a million refugees, expellees and bombed-out evacuees crossed the border. This figure includes 200,000 people who crossed to the Russian zone.

In 1946 the number of people crossing the zonal boundary rose to almost 600,000. Of this figure 40,000 were prisoners of war returning from the USSR.

Every day Josef Fürst drove provisions out from Friedland to the border crossing point almost four miles away. A corrugated iron tunnel made of parts of Nissen huts served as protection against the weather as the trucks were loaded.

The British Salvation Army gave everybody a cup of cocoa and the Friedland camp had a slice of bread and marmalade ready. Lorries left the Friedland camp every day to take the sick to Heiligenstadt.

Those were the days when potato



POWs returning from Russia in 1955 following Konrad Adenauer's visit to Moscow file past women looking for husbands missing since the end of the war. (Photo: UPI)

schnaps was still being sold in canisters across the border. Black marketeers still passed Besenhausen "behind the brickworks" and once the Russian border guards fetched the deputy head of the camp down from his lorry and forced vodka on him until he was unconscious.

In 1952 the crossing point at Besenhausen was closed, The barbed wire and tank traps have only now just been renewed across the road lined with bent apple trees.

Josef Fürst's former employers in the French zone wanted their lorry driver back. "But we were still needed, so we stayed here," says Fürst today.

Hans Uhl also stayed in Friedland three years. While still a Russian prisoner of war he had promised 136 dying comrades that he would pass on messages to next of kin.

At the Friedland camp the placards and banners held up by next of kin bearning the names or photographs of missing soldiers made such a deep impression on Hans Uhl that he built up a service to track down the whereabouts and fate of past soldiers arranged according to military unit and last known prisoner of war camp.

Following the surprising initial successes chalked up after the first returning soldiers had been systematicaly interrogated, 260,000 requests for information on various soldiers' whereabouts poured into Friedland.

Uhl's successors are still working on this today though the files have been transferred to Munich. About one and an half million missing soldiers and civilian prisoners have been traced. The number of those whose fates are not known is no smaller.

On the other side of the road used by those who did return home there is a small baracks lying a little aside from normal camp activity. Here an exhibition compresses the deeply moving years of Friedland to a few square yards.

Visitors can see photographs of the convoy of buses bearing the prisoners of war set free after Konrad Adenauer's visit to Moscow in 1955. They can also see the crush around a telegram office set up at a barracks window. The primitive scales for weighing bread rations and the hand-carved spoons and combs made in the dark years of imprisonment are even more moving.

In the centre of the camp workers are putting the finishing tochos to a newly-built administrative building. It will be opened on the eve of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the camp's official opening.

Peter Weigert

(DIE WELT, 29 September 1970)

Continued from page 4

...within the DGB cannot, he said, be speeded up or brought about by a change in the DGB statutes. It was the unions' own responsibility to come to an agreement among themselves on these proposals.

The view that there will one day be a central trades union federation in the Federal Republic on the Austrian pattern is not realistic.

But reorganisation in this direction would make the unions more attractive. "We will soon break out of the ghetto of six and a half million members," Woschech says optimistically. An increase in the number of members to eight million is, he says, absolutely probable in the foreseeable future.

Statutes reform will not be a great turning point but it can be the beginning of further development if the unions do not water down all proposals for real reform into compromises.

Eberhard Starosta

(Handelsblatt, 25 September 1970)

Espionage exhibits mark twenty years of intelligence work

COMPUTER HAS JOURNALIST QUESTIONERS ON ITS BOOKS

Every seven minutes the radio desk of the Federal Bureau for the Protection of the Constitution (BV) intercepts a message intended for secret agents working in the Federal Republic.

Since inauguration in 1953 a total of 463,285 radio messages have been recorded. This at least was the figure as of 28 September.

Now that the bureau is twenty years old, it has on exhibit in Cologne transmitters used by spies from the East before they were confiscated or found secreted.

The function was attended by Minister of the Interior Hans Dietrich Genscher and BV President Schrübbers.

The radio desk exhibited transmitters from the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

Until 1957 Russian spies still used equipment dating from the Second World War. These suitcase-size transmitters used to be given to released German prisoners of war who were employed by the Russians as spies. Their range was 750 miles.

Transmitters used today can cover 950 miles. Russian intelligence is said to have hundreds of these transmitters hidden throughout the Federal Republic in steel containers ready for any emergency situation. Some of those have been found in various parts of the country by chance.

Transmitting equipment built according to the latest GDR specifications gives better results. The latest model transmits more than 2,500 letters or figures a minute. Its range is unlimited.

The president of the bureau, Herr Schrübbers, also showed his guests the computer used by the counter-intelligence department. It contains the results of security examinations carried out in the armed forces, administration and the economy. And there are 300,000 of these every year.

Journalists' questions to the computer showed the limitations. It knew as little about Irene Schulz, the former ministerial secretary in Bonn suspected of high treason, as about State Secretary Conrad Ahlers who was once involved in a case of treason.

Both were unkown to the computer. But it gave an immediate answer when two journalists present asked what it knew about them. It then confirmed the registration.

Hans Dietrich Genscher thanked the staff of the bureau in Cologne for their work throughout the last twenty years. Referring to the fact that the bureau had by law no executive power, the Minister said that the separation of intelligence and police was a result of experiences with the Gestapo.

The Minister stressed that there was no secret police force in this country. He also said that the Federal Bureau for the Protection of the Constitution should not be the domain of a political party.

The new government had not therefore prematurely retired civil servants at the bureau against their will even though it could have taken this course of action with certain grades.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 29 September 1970)

■ STAGE

Zadek returns to O'Casey

IMPETUS OF GAG-LADEN TENSION FLAGS

In 1967 Peter Zadek and Tankred Dorst battered *The Silver Tassie* an anti-war play written by Irishman Sean O'Casey in 1928, with all their theatrical fury into a play called *Pott*.

But Zadek no longer finds the violent and naive aggression of this production to be appropriate to the changed social consciousness of 1970.

So he went to Stuttgart to polish up the mistreated theatrical pot of 1967 into a pop spectacle with forced mirth, gargantuan comedy and macabre melodrama.

His aim of making the audience emotionally submissive with vulgar show effects succeeded admirably in the first part of his production.

There was the expansive pop art scenery of Guy Peellaert. Backcloth and theatrical apparatus was not spared. The acting area is movable, rising high and sinking into oblivion.

Decorative items, movable scenery, catwalks and gondolas hand from the gridiron. Coloured searchlights illuminate the stage. The orchestra insistently plays catchy emotional tunes of yesteryear.

The acting depends on gestures. Grimaces are exaggerated, whimpers and moans abound, arms and legs are swung, skirts raised and songs bawled.

There is a furious rough and tumble of quick-fire gags, a gala show of artistic triviality, a monstrous display of clowning and farce swelled by pop, all full of speed and dexterity.

The gay mood after the footballers have won the cup and marched off to war is transposed by Zadek into striking scenic action. The auditorium is lined with the broadside of a battery of large calibre guns to set the mood.

Resistance is not possible, the audience willingly surrenders to the theatrical euphoria.

The scepticism came during the interval when the audience had to ask whether this gag-laden high tension would not automatically flag.

These fears were confirmed. The spectacle cannot be continued. The war and hospital scenes shift from robust pop gaiety to the despicably grotesque and macabre comedy.

The heroes drag and push giant plastic attributes – a bust of Karl Marx, Baroque putti, a gigantic monument of a hero and the torso of a Greek god – from the back of the stage to the apron, from the apron to the back of the stage and so on.

An officer bellowing inarticulately drives on his apathetic men. A gondola dangles down from the gridiron. The commander, bent double with gout and arteriosclerosis, gets confused as he gives the orders for the day.

A nurse at the front with a massive bosom and round belly stimulates the troops to Pantagruel-like lewdness – waking from dreams of debauchery, twelve stark naked men rush into battle.

All this has a forced effect, a series of sketches as over-exaggerated as they would be in a cabaret. The initial pace has come to a standstill.

Instead of the exaggerated gaiety there is now a solemn accumulation of shock and a cynical arrogance towards the characters in the play and the audience watching it.

Zadek does not analyse the brutality of the events plainly enough. He does not expose the situation the motives and the machinations that lead to the events he depicts. He does not help the audience to gain command of what is happening.

He is brutally theatricalising the brutality and terrorising the audience with it. Not to put to fine a point on it, O'Casey's characters and the members of the audience are all without hope, all programmed to conform, all automaton-like robots who fight, win, lose, love, murder and are murdered with routine readiness. That's the way things are . . .

. . And yet really things are quite different. Zadek is dissecting reality in a comic strip manner, he is mangling it, not to mention O'Casey's poetic and resolute style, with gag numbers that aim only at a shock effect.

He ignores all the living entanglements and developments and so gives us a wretchedly static picture of Man. He only presents us with the results and passes judgements without having studied the premises.

Things are as they are. "We are here because we're here, because we re here, we are here," sing Zadek's soldiers – and that says everything.

One annoying feature about this production is that it is so brutally and superficially calculated. It transposes the audience into a state of euphoria and gets it going only to let it down cynically. Of course there are masochists who like being given blows and who shout with joy when they are hit.

Peter Zadek hates our world as it is so boring – everything that happens is all much of a muchness. But this is precisely what he offers us – he offers us what he himself pillories, routine and boredom.

The boredom results from the arbitrariness of the aggression round about that wants to affect everything yet gets nowhere.

There is also boredom in the much inflated details that have an expansive yet empty effect. They remain irrelevant as their value is not evident in a conglomeration of pieced together sequences whose only content is aggression and whose formal consequence does not exceed momentary effects.

The play is patchy. The third part of Zadek's revue – with O'Casey a poetic and realistic apotheosis of pitiable human crippledness is no more than a pop spectacle, a third-rate melodrama.

The producer and his stage designer were able to escape the Biblical comparison of the blind and the lame that O'Casey uses scenically with so much relevance and significance. But this was only at the cost of stale travesty.

By then it could not be overlooked that Zadek's aggressive impetus was getting nowhere. He had fled into a total orgy of third-rate trash that only illuminated the trash as trash and remained completely without function. *Günther Schloz*

(CHRIST UND WELT, 25 September 1970)



A scene from Peter Zadek's Stuttgart production of 'Pott'

(Photo: Hannes Ki

Middle-class audience finds Peter Terson's 'Fuzz' fine entertainment

Revolution has many mouths, revolution has many fists. It has only one defect – it will no longer take place. This is the message behind Peter Terson's rebellious play *Fuzz* that was given two perfromances at Hamburg's Thalia Theater by the London National Youth Theatre.

The audience showed their gratitude for this political instruction by applauding the play stormily. But even this reception only confirmed what the production had shown for almost three hours – revolution is a box-office draw, but it no longer sets anything alight.

Fuzz met with the same failure as the successful American protest musical *Hair* did in this country. The people applauding in the stalls should actually have been aroused.

The people receiving political instruction on the methods to be used to fight a threadbare establishment should have been awoken from their slumbers.

But the underdogs, the protesting students and the apprentices and schoolchildren supporting them, are mistaken in their calculations – and not only in fro[nt] of the factory gates.

Just as the workers are not interested [in] civil war in a society of wage earners, [the] middle-class admirers of revolution a[re] not interested in action.

Shouting slogans is enough to satis[fy] the consciences of the students on t[he] stage. What's worse, British playwri[ght] Peter Terson depicts his students as bei[ng] content with whoring their chants.

In the play he hands out to Briti[sh] student leaders a severe reprimand. H[is] attack on the vanity of the studen[t] leaders and his depiction of the per[]sonality cult of revolutionaries in th[e] figure of Faisal reveal the satire a[nd] makes it easy to see why the left-wi[ng] protests against Terson's plays. We on[ly] have to remember the events after th[e] Heidelberg production of his *Zigger Zag[]ger*.

Peter Terson understands the psycho[]logy of the younger generation. He sho[ws] their susceptibility to unconditional ob[e]dience toward demagogic seducers a[nd] yet he believes in the ideals of th[e] younger generation.

That is what makes the playwright [a] pleasant fellow. His honesty is admirab[le].

The imagination with which producers Michael Croft and Barry Rutter have p[ut] this revolutionary revue on stage is al[so] admirable. The National Youth Thea[tre] consists of amateur actors and Croft a[nd] Rutter have consolidated them into [an] astonishingly homogenous ensemble.

The young actors are trained for crowd scenes and they have developed a [] understanding of group dynamics. Th[eir] revolutionary songs, their catchy slogans and their melancholy song of pass[ive] resistance (Martin Luther King's sup[]porters sing "We shall overcome") som[e]times turned the stage into an arena.

The only pity is that the play degener[]ated into a family drama during th[e]

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A scene from the National Youth Theatre Hamburg guest performance of 'Fuzz'

(Photo: Ilse Bu

■ SCREEN

Hamburg film anti-festival was one big yawn

[F]or the third time "progressive" film-makers met for four days at this [yea]r's Hamburger Filmschau. More than [] took part and entered over two [hun]dred films, all of which were ac[cept]ed.

[T]he bulk, of which the greater part [wer]e 16-mm, came from the Federal [Re]public. But there was a bigger con[tinge]nt than in previous years from the [film]making cooperatives in Switzerland, [Au]stria, France, Great Britain, the Neth[erla]nds, Sweden and Italy.

[T]he show was organised by Hamburg [film]-makers, the film and television group [fro]m Hamburg University and the Ham[bur]g Film-Makers Cooperative.

[T]he organisers stated that with the [lar]ger contingents from other European [cou]ntries they had managed to put on a [tru]ly international event.

An international film-show that was [de]signed as an anti-festival? Was this a [co]unter-movement to the commercial [fi]lm, an international forum for the [pr]opagandists of experimental filming? An international trysting place of in[de]pendent film-makers for exchanging [in]formation and for making contact? At [le]ast the film-show was a step in this direction.

The show organisers explained that it would not be possible to hold the film event in a different form until next year. It is planned to extend the exhibition of progressive films so that it becomes a platform – in fact the most important platform – for experimental film makers.

The bases on which this can be built up were set this year.

As in the past the film-show did not employ a jury. The result was much as might be expected. The programme overflowed and set conditions for the almost exclusively expert audience that many of the films on show could not meet.

Only the fortunate managed to see a film worth seeing after wading through hours of celluloid boredom. Visually, the films had little to recommend them and were the very essence of tedium. Often the conditions in which the films were shown were appalling.

Mostly the strips were experimental shorts. This was the most interesting part of the whole proceedings, but at the same time the favourite stamping-ground of the rank dilettantes.

What was there at the film-show to stick in the mind of the members of the audience? The shockers were not all that memorable. The films that made more of an impact were those that, dispensing with actors, gave the camera the chance to pin down reality and record it, and where frames of film were spliced together in a staccato manner with good artistic sense.

Among these were some of the Andy Hertel films, J.-J. Honegger and Henri Rappaz' *Hello Dali* and *Alabama* by Wim Wenders.

This is an anti-narrative cinema that destroys all usual ideas of aesthetics. The films are often over-long recitals of black poetry with subjective utterances from the film-maker.

It is very rare for films such as this to make contact and communicate with the audience sitting in front of the screen.

Often, all too often, these film-makers are content to air their own personal opinions. Often they are really just a montage of pictures stripped of all meaning. Psychedelia is made into a concrete form, another stamping ground for endless untalented outpourings, making helplessness a basic principle.

There were numerous further additions to socialist political ideals and education. And there was Erika Runge with her film, *Ich heiße Erwin und bin 17 Jahre* (My name is Erwin and I am seventeen years old). This film really underlined the vast difference in quality between one film and another on this programme.

Of the politically based films the greater number were exercises in idolatry and adoration. One particularly bad example was made by the SDS student group from Bochum, entitled *Cuba – Sommer 68*.

This was a declaration of faith in the socialist creed that rejected all criteria of form or aesthetics as being bourgeois sublimation.

That political films do not have to be of this stamp was shown by Walther Seidler with *Rote Fahnen* (Red flags) and above all by *Kinogramme – Filme für das Märkische Viertel Westberlin* (Films for the Brandenburg quarter of West Berlin).

The whole film-show was a gathering of people from the film industry, with none of the glamour of the big film festivals and the programme of films, which bore little resemblance to entertainment offered little to the general public. Those films that had some kind of feature film atmosphere about them did attract a few outsiders, however.

One attraction was the premiere of the Rüdiger Nüchtern film *Komm Baby*, which was one of the few films to be seen for the first time in Hamburg. Most of them had already had an airing at Oberhausen or other film festivals.

Komm Baby was a terribly long, drawn-out story of young people on the run from the pressures of society. It was all too obvious that this film owed a great deal to its American counterparts.

Now the organisers have a year to work out a new concept. Once again they must rethink the proposition that films for showing should be selected in advance. Certainly the glut of mediocrity and dilettantism this year would make such a move worthwhile.

An international film-show, and an anti-festival, is not the right place for a film to qualify for showing just because it has been entered. *Uta Gote*

(DIE WELT, 23 September 1970)

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[c]ourse of the evening. Laurence, the [h]esitant student from a rich family, only [gr]adually decides to take part in a student demonstration.

When he does eventually take part he is appalled by the brutality of some of his fellow-students. Laurence therefore flees [th]e battlefield as he can see the pointless[n]ess of extreme action.

Unfortunately Terson has transferred the young student's conflict of con[sc]ience into his parents' home. Long [di]scussions there clear up his standpoint. But this is rather dry. When Terson [di]scusses ideas he seems to lack the words [f]or it. This British dramatist is certainly [n]o philosopher.

But audiences in Hamburg were satis[fi]ed anyway. The revolution was a fine [e]vening's entertainment. *Manfred Leier*

(DIE WELT, 24 September 1970)

Toddlers' corner at Hamburg Book Fair

Hamburg Book Fair 1970 will be held between 11 and 19 November this year at the famous exhibition grounds *Planten un Blomen*. This sales and information centre promises to be quite a stylish event.

The fair organisers have stated that so far around 150 publishing houses have shown interest in a place at the fair.

Two exhibition halls will be available offering every bookworm the opportunity of browsing, studying and buying.

There will be a special exhibition *Deutsche Literatur Heute* (German literature today) and a department called *Neue Medien* (new media). This will be devoted to up-to-date methods of communication.

In addition it is planned to include a *Kinder-Lesegarten* (kindergarten for young bookworms). Even the tiny tots will not need to feel left out!

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 18 September 1970)

Bremen 'Tales' set to music are a flop

[T]he programme for the first-ever performance of the musical version of Geoffrey Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* in this country at Bremen's Theater am Goetheplatz announces that the show a great success on the London West End stage, is a high point in this season's repertoire.

[G]ünfried Kirchner has spent a great deal [to] get the show off the ground, but all in [all] it is a flop. The action is too simple; [th]e setting is fairly good, but the way the [ac]tors and singers try to conjure up the [at]mosphere of the pilgrims' journey to Canterbury is very much twentieth century show biz!

The net result is modest. We can only [w]ait and hope that other theatres will be able to do more with the material.

Canterbury Tales is a musical version of the tales that pilgrims on the way to the [gr]ave of Thomas à Becket exchanged, as [re]corded by the court poet of King [Ri]chard II in the year 1390.

They are snappily related and frivolously illustrated yarns about the tricks lovers and mistresses can get up to, how he who steals can be the victim of theft, how clever a clever fox can be and where he gets his cleverness, how an old man gets on in love affairs and how superior women are to men.

It is not a question of fourteenth century women's emancipation, but trousers and skirts do seem to come off equally easily!

The work of the two adaptors of Chaucer's original, successful authors Martin Starkie and Neville Coghill is blameless. Nor can the translator, Robert Gilbert be criticised. But the overall effect is poor.

However the music by Richard Hills and John Hawkins is interesting, witty and unassuming.

Canterbury Tales is a perfectionist musical performed in Bremen by a non-perfectionist company. The decor by Eric Wonder, a hollow cube with neon lighting outlining the contours and covered in plastic sheets, is imaginative but falls foul of the poor production.

So does David Toguri's dynamic choreography and the intelligence and stage presence of members of the large cast.

The audience clapped appreciatively anything that came close to being brought off successfully. Once again we saw a case of a theatre audience having sand thrown in its eyes at a time when others are so painstakingly trying to remove sand from the eyes of those who are blind to the delights of the stage. *Jürgen Crunz*

(CHRIST UND WELT, 25 September 1970)

The shape of things to come

If we carry on destroying the conditions for survival on Earth the way we have been doing and are continuing to do, Utopia, the land which we are not yet able to enter, will become the land which we are no longer able to enter.

Then the Utopia that is described in the seldom-read second part of Goethe's *Faust* a grim, horrific Utopia, will become reality. The whole of mankind will be like the blind man who listens contentedly to workmen, unaware that they are digging his grave.

It was with such aspects of Utopia that Professor Hennes of Freiburg, a political researcher, shocked members of the group for the arts within the Confederation of Federal Republic Industries (BDI) at their nineteenth annual general meeting in Lindau.

It is not certain who chose the theme of Utopia, but is was possibly the chief speaker Kurt Georg Kiesinger, himself. His speech showed a knowledgeable picture of the broad sweep of Utopian ideas from Plato to Marx, but he did not really add to the scope with new points of view.

Kiesinger dodged the issue of tackling Marxism and spoke instead of today's restless youth being highly romantic.

The most significant contributors to the discussion on Utopia were Chief Burgomaster Pflimlin from Strasbourg and Professor Hennes.

Pflimlin said that he did not want to contradict the eminent speaker who had made his speech earlier. However, he did seize upon one point made by Kurt Georg Kiesinger and enlarged upon it brilliantly.

He said that the unrest of today's youth which is not developing any new Utopias, but is negative and wants to destroy everything obviously comes as a result of recognising, or at least suspecting, that no more constitutional Utopias can be developed.

For the advances of technology, the boundless possibilities of cybernetics, the computer and "the art of biological engineering" (an expression of Kiesinger's) make visions of the future fade.

As a result of these advances the point and purpose of human existence, something that no previous Utopian idealist has ever dared to mention, are placed in doubt.

What was once a topic for poets and philosophers is today, Pflimlin said, a problem for all men. We are responsible for the world of the future yet we cannot even begin to imagine what the structure of that world will be based on.

On the other hand in his speech Hennes viewed the Utopia of the future as springing from the present-day world. In all scientific advances since the Middle Ages there has been an urge to learn about the world and everything in it which is identical with Utopia: constant progress, venturing into new fields of research and the hidden forces of Nature as well as "extending the dominance of man to all frontiers", as Bacon said in "New Atlantis."

In the patterns of thought of absolute technical rationality art has no place, since Utopias are built on utilitarian principles, Hennes said, underlining a point already made by Kiesinger.

Perhaps such concepts have more justification. But they are far less human than our still imperfect world.

Hennes said that with the advance of technology Utopia, in the sense of Erewhon, nowhere, could be changed to "going nowhere" and everything that human life made possible would be destroyed. *Jürgen Buschkiel*

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 19 September 1970)



■ EDUCATION

Contrasting views clash at Hanover pre-school congress

Free pre-school education for all children aged three and over will come about because it has to. This was the sort of optimism expressed in Hanover at the end of the first pre-school congress to be held in the Federal Republic. This congress of over 7,000 educationalists, students and parents should have supplied the initiatives needed to put into practice the demands and proposals made in Hanover. A direct appeal to the politicians responsible could not be made as none attended the congress.

The underprivileged members of the teaching profession, kindergarten teachers, social educationalists and parents from every corner of the Federal Republic flocked in their thousands to Hanover for a pre-school congress.

A scientific revolution in investigating talent, social and political motives and opposition to the little value attached to children in our society seem to have set in motion a really popular movement.

In the face of this phenomenon it is not just the educationalists and scientists who are helpless but politicians and administrators too.

Thousands of millions of Marks are necessary if all three million three to five-year-olds are to attend kindergartens and pre-school classes and not just a third of the number as happens now. The Federal Republic is lagging far behind its Western neighbours in this respect.

A row has broken out as to whether Education Ministers or Social Welfare Ministers are responsible and whether institutions of this type should be state run or continue to be sponsored mainly by the Churches and charitable organisations. There is a sharp clash of educational, political and social ideologies.

The congress in Hanover was organised by two private bodies, the Pre-School Working Circle and the Deutsches Jugendschriftenwerk, and the Education and Science Trade Union. There was only a minimum of information and explanation.

Various experiments in the field of pre-school education have begun in all the Federal states. The main effort has been placed in ensuring that children of all social levels have equal educational opportunities.

Professor Gerhard Pause of Lüneburg Teacher Training College said that the average family could do only limited justice to a child's talents. The main task of institutionalised pre-school education was to fill in this gap caused by social conditions.

Talent must be viewed not as an unchanging quality but as one that is variable. The potential talent inherited by a person develops to varying stages all depending on stimuli from the social environment.

The development of intelligence does not begin when the child reaches school age. The most fruitful formative years as far as education is concerned are those when the child is under the age of eight.

In her opening speech Hildegard Hamm-Brücher, State Secretary at the Education Ministry in Bonn, said that children were not talented of their own accord but were endowed with talents.

What should be taught in this early stage of development and how should it be got over to the child?

There is a great deal of uncertainty on this point. Delegates at Hanover were however agreed on one issue – it is irresponsible to send talented children to an old-style school before they reach school age and it is not right simply to reduce the age for school enrolment to five years.

Pre-school and elementary school must be viewed as complementary and reformed accordingly. The organisational plan of this country's Educational Council and the government's report on education emphasise the close connection between the elementary and primary stages of the education system.

Problems begin as soon as children of that tender age have to be taught to read and write and expand their vocabulary. The interesting experiments in teaching foreign languages at a pre-school age also make this clear.

Professor Alfred C. Baumgärtner of Frankfurt said that speaking or making oneself understood in society gave the individual person security in life and comprehension of the world.

The linguistic barriers between social levels must be overcome if there is to be equality.

This provoked opposition. The Socialist pre-school educators who had arrived in Hanover bearing several red flags feared that there would be inconsiderate conformity to the existing society. And, they said it was from the inhuman compulsion of this social system from which children should be freed.

Other educationalists warned against neglecting practical work in pre-school education. Painting, music and movement contributed a lot to a child's spiritual education, they said.

Several educationalists in Hanover were at a loss when it came to deciding the content and methods of pre-school education.

The training and further courses for social educationalists are in a bad way. Comprehensive scientific research into this field is only just beginning.

The Volkswagen Foundation has donated five million Marks to an inter-disciplinary project called the Institutionalised Elementary Education Curriculum. More than thirty research groups have offered to cooperate.

The results of this research will be available in about five years time. In the meantime measures must be taken with regard to laws. personnel and finance so that the reform will not be further delayed.

Work must begin now. Experience must be gained in the various experiments how being carried out, even those concerned with the anti-authoritarian kindergartens.

Hildegard Hamm-Brücher implored the participants at the congress not to allow the situation to degenerate into a hardening of dogmatic and ideological fronts between supporters of anti-authoritarian and traditional kindergarten education.

Georg Hartmut Altenmüller

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 22 September 1970)

Protestant children's homes are not resting on their laurels

No one would have taken it amiss at a ceremony marking its half-century had the Evangelical Educational League indulged in self-praise regarding work done in the fifty years of its existence.

But it did not. Instead this body that runs 539 homes with 29,434 places for children and minors submitted a memorandum on the present state of children's homes.

After taking stock of the position, it urged society and the Church to pay more attention that they had done to their obligations to aid the integration of young people who had been harmed by their environment and those who were inadequately prepared for life.

It also called upon society and the Church to provide the conditions needed for an improved and more effective education of these minors.

At a recent conference Professor D. Janssen, a pastor and chairman of the association, explained some of the reasons for certain deficiencies in bringing up children in homes. This explanation was not meant to justify the present state of affairs, he added, but was merely intended as information.

He agreed with the memorandum that one of the reasons is the normally arbitary allocation of children and minors to these homes.

Professor Janssen claimed that the educational guidance bureau in the Federal Republic were not of sufficient number and were often under-staffed.

The personnel that had to make the decisions at youth welfare offices were all too often untrained, he said. As this was the case damage was not recognised early enough and immediate treatment that could make education in a home unnecessary was very rarely given.

Most children were not given a thorough psycho-sociological diagnosis and were just sent to any home where there happened to be a free place.

Another problem facing the homes, Professor Janssen said, was location. The high price for building sites, the attitude of the population and educational considerations in some circles had led to the homes being built in the main away from towns.

The result was that the children were brought up in isolation and that there were obstacles to their education and career training.

One of the most serious burdens borne by the homes was, the Professor continued, the shortage of qualified staff. The main reasons for this could be traced to the insufficient number of good institutes for their training and the shortage of financial backing for their studies.

There was none of the cooperation necessary between the youth welfare authorities, the state-run and private institutions responsible for the training of qualified staff and the independent charitable organisations Professor Janssen claimed.

The authors of the memorandum make the following logical demands: The location of present homes and the site for future homes should be subject to examination by educationalists.

Construction work and building programmes must conform to the educational demands whatever the cost.

Children at homes should have the same opportunities of education and career training as children who grow up with their family. They should also have the right to enter a profession of their own choice.

The income earned by these young people should not be used to cover the costs of their education in the home.

Research into the problems of education in homes should be increased. Public relations work should also be improved with the aim of increasing public funds paid to the homes.

Parents should be given advice by the homes, schools and concerns and the training and further courses for staff in the homes must be improved.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 September 1970)

Children's essays on Mummy and Daddy let cat out of the bag

My mummy doesn't like it wh... daddy's home as she doesn't... being disturbed in her housework," ... nine-year-old Ulrike in an essay se... class on the subject of mothers.

This essay was set as preparatio... lessons where the children would... start to read complete books where... might be confused by the large num... people in the action.

The solution to this problem w... open the children's eyes to charac... tion and individuality by making... describe the person closest to the... mother.

The result was so informative on... picture that nine and ten-year-olds... of their mother and her function th... next essay set was entitled "This is... my father's like".

All in all, the child's picture of... father was not so detailed as that of... mother. Teachers were unable to... little more about him than his profe... some distinguishing features, his fav... brand of cigarettes and his bedtime.

The fathers always seem to be sit... before the television set. This diver... seems to be so important that it... mentioned in nearly every essay. Of... 24 mothers only one seemed to sp... any time viewing.

There is no mention of what the fa... does when he is not with the fa... except in one instance – one boy des... deescribed how his father was s... difficult situation in his job.

Perhaps the conclusion should... drawn that a father must not only... content to exist when he comes home... night but should also tell his child... about what he does in the office, alw... depending on their receptivity.

The mother's situation is complet... different. Few of the mothers of the... children in this class went out to wo... This was why the mother was alw... shown as serving the family.

It must be confirmed here that... profession of the father which is alw... service to the family is not direct... experienced by the children. The chi... ren's gratitude is directed solely tow... the mother.

Few children did not show their gra... tude towards their mother in the essa... they wrote. This nomally occurred in the... description of how they themselves d... all they could to help her.

The dominating image was that of... mother sewing, washing and cooking... morning, noon and night. A few lines... devoted to characterising features. The... was the mother who liked reading in the... evening, the one who collected posta... stamps and another whose husband w... teaching her to drive.

One mother's favourite meal was chick... en, another could eat potato salad ev... day. Others had something wrong wi... the thyroid gland, were frightened t... drive or liked ordering articles from ma... order catalogues.

Does that mean that mothers lose their... individual characteristics because of... much drudgery or are these features of... importance to children when compa... with the gentle maternal qualities?

The family was also discussed in the... essays. Quarrels were mentioned sev... times and many parents could not sl... when teenage daughters came home la... at night.

What sort of things are said at home... one child writes that his mother can nev... buy anything new to wear as everybody... else always wants something? Wha... would the mothers say if they were... read what their children write of them... Being mothers they would only smile.

Gisela Shrowich

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 19 September 1970)

■ MEDICINE

Chromosome check should be regular feature of ante-natal care, paediatricians told



Because of events occurring over the past few years children's doctors are now called upon to know far more about basic human genetics, the recent Paediatricians' Congress in Wiesbaden was told.

Malformations of the heart and other organs and developmental complaints are often inherited. A lot of unhappiness experienced by parents could be avoided by giving them expert advice on heredity.

It is difficult to explain why the genetic side of marital advice is not so popular in this country. About ninety per cent of parents do not usually consult their doctor until they have a child who has an inherited disease.

A group of experts from the World Health Organisation has worked out that four per cent of all children surviving birth suffer hereditary or partial hereditary complaints.

As over a million children are born in the Federal Republic every year this means that there must be a total of some 40,000 children with hereditary complaints.

When the type of inherited defects that cause these complaints is considered, we arrive at a percentage that should raise several eyebrows. In about one per cent of all newly-born children chromosome structure is pathologically changed. Because of this two to four per cent suffer serious malformations.

Referring to innate heart defects, the Göttingen human geneticist Professor Jörgensen demonstrated what hereditary factors influenced the origination of the most common types of heart complaint.

It was shown that nearly all types of heart complaint can be traced back to multiple genetic causes – usually more than one area of the hereditary apparatus is affected by the anomaly.

Due consideration must also be paid to the fact that these genetic factors often occur along with other influencing factors. This is primarily true of developmental complaints arising in the embryo at the most sensitive stage of its growth.

It is in this stage that all the organs are formed. It is obvious that factors influencing the developing foetus, especially in the early period of pregnancy, will cause a genetically based tendency to malformation.

Among these factors are oxygen shortage, vitamin deficiency and, as we now now, the influence of drugs or other toxins.

Professor Jörgensen said that we should draw one important lesson from these findings – in families in which malformed children have already been born the doctor must aim to shield the mother from harmful influences.

Whether the hopes of this Göttingen scholar will materialise in the near future and malfomations will be prevented in this way is another matter altogether.

General practitioners are faced with the question of what the aim of genetic advice to married couples should be. During discussion of these problems the beginnings of a new attitude by doctors could be recognised.

Professor Fuhrmann, head of human genetics at Giessen University said that people should not expect genetic advice to stamp out hereditary complaints. Marriage guidance counsellors cannot be expected to practise eugenics, not even in the best sense of the word.

As many hereditary diseases result from recently occurring mutations, it will be essential to give the parents a thorough examination and to look carefully at their family tree.

If a doctor is faced with a couple with a malformed child he must decide whether to counter unjustified or exaggerated fears or admit the full seriousness of the situation to the parents.

The French paediatrician professor M. Lamy of Paris saw only one way out of this dilemma. The doctor must tell the parents the truth and, as far as possible, explain to them the causes of the malformation.

But Professor Lamy said that many parents did not know enough about the problematics of probability. They must therefore be asked whether they must have a child at all events or whether they want to avoid malformations.

When giving genetic advice it will always be necessary to weigh up the various risks. If a mother has brought three healthy children into the world as well as one sick sibling she should not bear any more children.

The Americans have adopted an interesting measure in this field. The danger of a woman who has already had one Mongol child giving birth to another in later pregnancies is considerable, lying around ten per cent.

American mothers are therefore given what is called a prenatal diagnosis in the sixteenth week of pregnancy. Amniotic fluid is taken from the mother during the examination.

The cells contained in the fluid are cultivated and examined for abnormalities in the chromosome structure. If the suspected mongolism is confirmed the pregnancy is terminated.

It is not only the parents' fault that genetic marital guidance has remained medicine's poor relation. Doctors too still show little confidence.

Hanover paediatrician Professor Kurt Nitsch met with applause with he said that medical studies should be supplemented with treatment of the sociological aspects of medicine.

Professor Nitsch added that the indifference shown by broad sections of the public could be overcome if genetic advice was made a matter of hospital routine. Many organisational problems that confront and necessarily stump general practitioners more than anyone else can then be eliminated.

Cooperation between doctors and human geneticists should of course be considerably increased but this is at present a demand to be made in the future.

Alfred Pillmann

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 22 September 1970)

New synthetics aid search for ideal dental fillings

One of the subjects at the 97th annual congress of the German Association of dental, oral and maxillary medicine held in West Berlin was the progress made in preserving teeth with new materials.

Professor C.H. Fischer, director of the Westdeutsche Kieferklinik in Düsseldorf, a hospital specialising in maxillary treatment, stated: "As research into caries has brought little improvement in dental treatment, we still have to solve many problems in researching new methods of treatment."

Amalgam (the mixture of a metal with mercury), gold and silicate cements have not yet been replaced as the traditional materials used in dentistry. But new synthetic materials have been developed for tooth fillings.

After mechanical and histological examinations Dr A. Fesseler of Mainz University Hospital came to the conclusion that the adhesion of durelon (a cement with a carboxyl base) as a base filling to steel and various gold alloys was more effective than that of the Harvard phosphate cement. With silver however durelon is inferior.

Experiments on cats and a test on one human guinea pig showed that this synthetic substance is also compatible to the mass of nerves and veins around the tooth.

During the discussion one woman dentist stood up to speak. She reported a case where there was an obvious failure at a stage when a gold crown was still settling down on its base. The speaker answered her by saying that there were unfortunately still odd cases that could not be explained.

Professor M. Strassburg and Dr G. Knolle, both of Offenbach, told the congress of four years of experience with a synthetic filling called palakav at the Westdeutsche Kieferklinik in Düsseldorf.

They described the adhesion of this new substance as good, even under the burden imposed on it by normal conditions. This could therefore be spoken of as an unqualified step forward.

Palakav did, they admitted, display a certain chemical activity in the area where it bordered directly on the dentine but its compatibility with the nerves and veins should be given particular emphasis.

Are gallium alloys of any importance as fillings? Dr D. Borgmann of Berlin's Free University Polyclinic agreed that gallium alloys formed of liquid gallium and palladium dust could be used like amalgam, the substance that has always served as dental fillings in the past.

Gallium alloys harden more quickly. Their finished state is firmer and their eventual hardness can even be compared with that of the non-malleable gold alloys.

American concerns have begun experiments with the substance as it can be used together with precious metals because of its high surface moisture.

The minimum standards required of materials used in dentistry have been set out in the International Dentists' Federation specifications.

To find out whether the materials offered by many of the firms conformed to these specifications, Dr J. Vichl of Berlin's Free University department of dental, oral and maxillary complaints told the congress that 27 firms in the Federal Republic had been sent letters asking for the controllable characteristics of their materials for the purpose of laboratory tests.

Only nine of the firms replied. Dr Vichl gave the dentists a test list that included no more than half a dozen firms conforming to the special requirements. They were all well-known firms.

Researchers have still not achieved their aim of finding a filling that will connect itself chemically with the tooth. At present there is no ideal base filling substance with protection against acidity, bacteria and body temperature in the form of cements, varnish and thin metal foil.

But there are promising beginnings in work that is being carried out a present. Soon there could be a filling that will last for ever.

Otto Tappen

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 September 1970)

Advances in nuclear medicine aid diagnosis

The great strides forward being made in nuclear medicine demand a clearly outlined training programme for doctors and a clearly defined place within the medical sciences, Professor Heinz Hundeshagen told the eighth annual congress of the Association of Nuclear Medicine recently held in Hanover.

Professor Hundeshagen, the chairman of the Association, also said that there could be a problem in attracting students into this branch.

At a press conference in Hanover Professor Hundeshagen explained the present position of experts in nuclear medicine who still have not been given their own specialist title.

Any specialist of internal medicine can take a two-week course in nuclear medicine and then receive authorisation to use radioactive substances.

An expert in nuclear medicine who has mastered this new subject in a two-year course and knows as much atomic physics as medicine receives no status at all.

Because of this medical students have shown little interest in the subject – and they are the ones who are urgently required.

Professor Hundeshagen also said that the two-week course given to internal specialists enabling them to use radionuclides to aid diagnoses in their practice is inadequate. The risk of false diagnosis and careless use of radioactive materials was too great, he said.

Nuclear medicine is defined as the use of radiation for purposes of diagnosis and treatment. Research has increased more in this field than in any other branch of medicine. The annual rate of increase is thirty per cent.

In recent years the refined methods of nuclear medicine have considerably improved the diagnosis of complaints ranging from brain tumours to constricted veins in the foot.

A substance is given a radioactive brand. It is then given to the patient in liquid form or injected into his bloodstream, his physical cavities or his tissue.

The radioactive isotope used as a brand is no different either chemically or biochemically than the stable isotopes of the test substance used. The isotopes used as indicators are therefore involved in the physiological and pathological metabolism in the same way as the stable isotopes that do not disintegrate spontaneously.

But the unstable nuclei do disintegrate and emit rays that can be recorded and measured outside of the body.

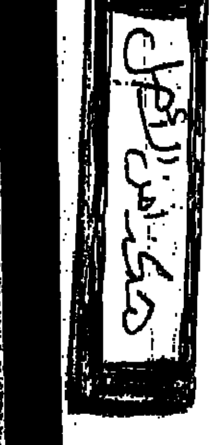
Dr E.E. Pochin of the Medical Reserarch Council in London gave the Georg von Hevesy memorial lecture at the beginni of the congress in Hanover.

He reported on the development of nuclear medicine which is almost solely the lifetime's work of the Hungarian researcher and Nobel Prizewinner Georg von Hevesy.

Dr Pochin stated that Hevesy, originally a nuclear physicist, then a chemist, biologist and physiologist, had fifty years ago made an accurate forecast of the present hegemony of nuclear medicine in diagnostics.

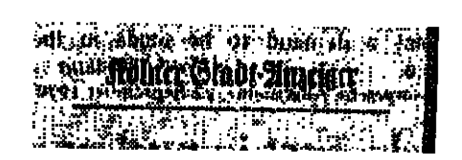
Friedrich Deich

(DIE WELT, 18 September 1970)



THE ECONOMY

Will we beat inflation or have to live with it?



While his former boss, Professor Karl Schiller, was at the meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) storming about worldwide inflation the ex-State Secretary to the Economic Affairs Ministry, Klaus Dieter Arndt, was explaining to the man in the Federal Republic street that he must learn to come to terms with price increases.

Relieved of the burden of office Arndt is now able to speak his mind clearly. Klaus Dieter Arndt is also out to defuse the discussions on prices, the flames of which the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions have been fanning for some time.

He has generally speaking been lambasted for his open admission that it would not be possible to bring about stable prices all that quickly, and that no one should harbour any illusions.

Arndt's reasoning can scarcely be questioned. The Bundesbank seems to be virtually at the end of its tether. It cannot starve the economy by turning off the money-tap while capital is flooding in from abroad.

To put up a dam against this flood would mean introducing forceful currency exchange restrictions. Nobody wants that because it would have detrimental effects for the economy and the consumer.

Economic stabilisation legislation which is the government's instrument for controlling the ups and downs of the economy is to be applied instead. Millions have already felt the cold wind of tax surcharges and industrialists are missing the writing off of depreciation on capital investments.

Even the State is exercising thrift, although only to a limited extent.

Arndt's statement that only relative price stability is feasible would be all the more convincing if the central government, Federal state governments and local councils had in fact been more careful in expenditure.

Nevertheless if we agree to accept the political realities, including the reluctance of the powers that be in Bonn, state capitals and district offices to cut their budget, as a sad fact of life then we can come to no other conclusion but that it would be vain to expect much to be done in the near future for the sake of stable prices.

We can only really hope that the economy levels out, that growth rates for production and turnover drop and that gradually the trend towards rising prices becomes less marked.

This is indeed the hope that lies behind the statement that the economy has at long last passed its peak and is on a downhill stretch.

Experience has taught us that in the later stages of a boom we cannot expect an immediate onset of stable prices. This is in fact the time when the unions decide they should cash in while the going is good. Companies do not want to suffer a drop in profits so they have no choice but to increase their prices.

Only when the trend towards heavy capital investment levels off on account of fewer incoming orders and the labour market "becomes less tense," as the German so delightfully expresses it, is there any chance of the pressure of industrial costs on prices being relieved.

We do not know how long this process is going to take. Arndt believes that the economy will only have calmed down after the heated boom by 1972 and not before.

Economic research institutes have given stern warnings that the economy might not only have cooled down by 1971, but also have overcooled. According to them the economic brakes have already been applied for too long.

If they are right another revaluation, which Arndt considers basically necessary, would probably be fatal. Company profit margins would be cut on the world market by rising costs and heated price warfare. A number of bankruptcies could follow. For this reason we must put the idea of a second revaluation right out of our heads.

Price stability cannot be achieved quickly and cheaply. It is a long haul. But are the long-term prospects as depressing as Klaus Dieter Arndt would have us believe?

Will we have to smile and be happy if the annual fall in the value of money is less than four per cent? This prediction seems to contain an overdose of pessimism.

First of all we must take into consideration that the almost unavoidable levelling out of the economy will dampen down the rash of price increases. If this does not come about next year then it seems a fair bet for 1972.

Federal Republic trades unions will, let us hope, not be unreasonable when the level of employment drops. They must not make inflated wage demands for their men. If they do they will push costs up even higher.

There are no grounds at the moment for suggesting that like America we could be heading for stagnation with the economy stagnant and prices continuing to rise steeply.

However, a look into the crystal ball is disturbing. Another boom is certainly coming and whether the brakes will be applied earlier and more sharply than this time is doubtful.

Probably the next time we have a boom we will not be able to revalue because our ties with the rest of Europe will be firmer. This time we were able to take some of the sting from the tail of world inflation with an albeit belated revaluation – but if the EEC becomes a currency bloc with inviolable exchange rates we will not be able to do this.

Revaluation would only be possible then as part of a general EEC revaluation. If the International Monetary Fund managed to introduce sliding rates of exchange that would at least help us in our dealings with countries outside the Common Market.

In other words we can no longer hope to avoid inflation imported from other Common Market countries. The French, Italians and presumably the British would have a far greater say in our currency trends than today

The Bonn government must remain live to this situation and do everything in its power to achieve the ideals of stability, which it is to be hoped it still has, within the framework of a joint EEC economic policy. Otherwise we really will have to learn to live with inflation. That would be a high price to pay for economic integration in the West. *Gerhard Meyenburg*

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 23 September 1970)

Bundesbank still non-committal on economic trends

Süddeutsche Zeitung
MÜNCHNER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN

In the latest Bundesbank report on the state of the economy there are many ifs and buts. Too much depends on developments in the economy of other countries for the Bank to say anything too definite.

Nevertheless the Bundesbank is prepared to show a mild optimism about the success of its credit policies. But it cannot yet ease the restrictions it has imposed.

In its general assessment of the economy the Bundesbank remains consistent with the comments it has made in the past. The situation is still dominated by excessive demand at home.

Neither from the point of view of prices nor of wages could it be said that there were any signs of the excessive demand having diminished.

There were several signs that the present calmer trend in prices for industrial products was temporary and that they would start to rise again after the next round of pay talks.

The strong inflationary trend in the economy is also marked by hefty increases in bank loans and capital reserves.

With great reserve the Bundesbank has put forward for discussion several factors that suggest the tension is dying down. For a start the number of contracts being placed with industrial concerns has started to drop. There has been a reduction in stocks for several months.

On the other hand private consumption appears to be higher than before and this is a trend that seems to be continuing. In addition it is expected that demand from abroad will increase again.

Nevertheless the backlog of orders in industry is not getting any worse. There are fewer unfilled job vacancies, too, but whether this means that inflationary tendencies are on the way out only time will tell.

With the future of the world economy more unpredictable than normal the Bundesbank is wise to exercise caution in its forecast. It offers alternatives. If the world economy declines to an appreciable extent the Federal Republic could also expect to enter a fairly quiet phase.

In addition there is the factor of wages policies. Real earnings in the second quarter of 1970 rose three times as much as the same period in 1969 compared with productivity.

Profit margins dropped in the past twelve months almost as steeply as they rose between 1966 and 1969.

Wages and salaries increasing far more quickly than productivity in the present phase of the economy are likely to have a very detrimental effect on costs and prices.

But not only that, this trend also threatens full employment in the long run. This is one aspect on which the Bundesbank uses harsh words. Depreciation in the value of money is cutting the value of people's savings drastically.

Despite everything the bank of issue is relatively optimistic for the future. It is expected that in the long run prices will stop increasing at the present pace. Possibly price increases in other countries will level off too.

But the Bundesbank's main hope is still for the braking measures that have been taken by it and Bonn. The credit squeeze has made it possible to keep credit fairly tight. This is a policy that must be continued.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 September 1970)

Eppler reviews prospects after first decade of aid programme

Erhard Eppler, the Minister for Development Aid, believes that there are difficulties likely to arise in planning for the second decade of aid to developing countries before the end of the seventies.

Speaking in Berlin on the tenth anniversary of the commencement of the Federal Republic development aid programme Herr Eppler said that there were four factors likely to affect our aid campaign adversely in the next few years.

The first is that in the United States, which is responsible for about half the funds made available to developing countries, public opinion in favour of the aid schemes had reached an all-time low.

Secondly Erhard Eppler pointed to the disturbances in a number of underdeveloped countries and the uncertainty about which direction they would take in the future.

He said that in industrial nations discussions on development aid were lagging behind the requirements of Third World countries.

And another factor of uncertainty to which the Minister pointed was the relationship between East and West, which is only just beginning to emerge. This might possibly release spiritual, physical and material energies for the underdeveloped nations.

It will be a decisive factor whether we can give people in these countries a positive view of the future, whether the political impetus of industrial nations continues to lag behind good intentions and whether non-governmental aid could really support public works.

A consideration just as important is trading between Third World and industrial nations. We are still at the stage reached at the last UNCTAD conference. Private industrial activity should be encouraged in Third World countries and joint ventures should be boosted. Finally the administration of matters concerning development aid should keep in step with actual requirements.

Eppler said that in 1969 of eight thousand million Marks capital transfer 2.2 thousand million went on public aid. Credit subsidies and grants were more than seventy per cent taking into account the long duration of loans and low interest rates. Our economy makes a profit of seven per cent on private investments in developing countries.

Of these profits, however, seventy per cent was reinvested in Third World countries. Transfers back to the Federal Republic worked out at about 150 million Marks.

Gerhard Fritz, head of the Federal Republic Development Aid Fund, underlined that this country is also sending qualified men on exchange schemes to Third World nations, but that this involved no monetary gain for this country.

He said that the point of these exchanges was not profit making, but giving practical aid.

In spite of attempts at integration development aid still consists largely of a number of individual projects. Gerhard Fritz also warned that we would not regard the leaders developing countries as an establishment opposed to development aid.

(Handelsblatt, 22 September 1970)

CONSUMER GOODS

The 'healthy' cigarette does not exist

PURE AS THE DRIVEN SNOW BUT LIKELY TO CAUSE CANCER

One fact that is clear now, in fact clearer than ever as the result of recent researches, is that the "healthy cigarette" is just as much a myth as the unicorn.

Scientists who have researched into the properties of tobacco smoke reject suggestions to the contrary.

But carcinogens in tobacco smoke can be cut by as much as fifty per cent thanks to new kinds of filter. These filters are the result of hour after hour of patient technological work.

The first cigarette filters developed in the United States of America fifteen years ago checked all the contents of cigarette smoke except poisonous phenols. Modern-day filters on the other hand only let twenty to 25 per cent of the phenols get through.

They are specifically designed to trap phenols. These are known as acetate filters and can be "custom made". If a smoker wants a cigarette that gives him a good intake of smoke but a reduced intake of nicotine he can buy one designed to do so.

In the past filters were of an all-or-nothing kind. Those that kept back seventy per cent of the harmful fluid contents of the smoke, did so by cutting the amount of smoke that got through.

These so-called cigarettes with reduced harmful contents were just as harmful in that they strained the lungs of the smoker who had to put a great effort into getting any smoke at all to come through.

Modern filters let as much smoke as possible through to the smoker, but trap around fifty per cent of that smoke's harmful contents.

Doctors who attack smoking do so mainly because they believe it is a major contributor to the higher than ever incidence of lung cancer.

But heart specialists are more concerned about nicotine which poisons the heart muscle and arteries.

Tobacco researchers bear both of these in mind and consider that one day the Minister of Health, Käte Strobel will be able to print on cigarette packets *Naturrein aber krebsfördernd* (pure as the driven snow, but likely to cause or aggravate cancer)!

Researchers into the properties of tobacco are genuinely concerned that those who like the weed or have become addicted to it should not be poisoned by it.

They are still unable to remove all the carcinogens by means of filters, however, since not all the carcinogens contained in tobacco are yet known to medical science.

Having managed to trap fifty per cent of the distillate of tobacco smoke by means of filters they are now waiting to hear from the Health Ministry that the incidence of lung cancer has suddenly, dramatically started to drop.

The most recent edition of *Das Gesundheitswesen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland* (Health in the Federal Republic), published in 1968, gives a report on the figures for the causes of deaths in this country in the years 1952 to 1965.

The section on malformations of air passages, bronchial tubes and lungs shows that far more people died of lung cancer in 1965 than did in 1952.

However, the increase in the incidence of deaths two per cent during the fifties, was down to 0.2 per cent in the sixties. An unofficial report from the Health Ministry states that the death rate from



lung cancer in the Federal Republic started to decline in 1968.

Here is a cause for hope. Perhaps the cigarette has become more "healthy" or the smoker more sensible. the three commandments for the smoker who inhales are:

1. Smoke fewer cigarettes.
2. Smoke only filter cigarettes
2. Smoke only half the cigarette and throw the rest away.

Jürgen Timm from the University of Hamburg has conducted a survey into smoking trends. He has discovered that the number of smokers has remained constant. The per capita consumption of cigarettes in the Federal Republic between 1961 and 1969 rose by 33 per cent. But the length of the "dog-end" has increased.

At least smokers have obeyed the most important commandment. They are throwing away five millimetres more of the "suicide end" of the cigarette This figure is an average of the 40,000 dog-ends that researchers picked up at a railway station!

The percentage of filter smokers has further risen from seventy to eighty per cent. The second commandment is also being obeyed by a greater number.

Although the first commandment is being flaunted and more cigarettes are being smoked their harmful content has been cut to such an extent that the amount of poisons that smokers are sucking into their lungs would seem to have decreased.

Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane is another worrying factor. DDT has been banned in several countries, but many of the countries that supply the Federal Republic with tobacco are still spraying crops with it. In America insecticides are being used that decompose into harmless substances when smoked. DDT passes into the lungs of a smoker between 15 and 18 per cent unaffected.

Turkey, Rhodesia and Zambia were distressed to hear that our cigarette manufacturers no longer want DDT-sprayed tobacco, complaining that without it a quarter of their harvest would be ruined by pests.

The USA has imposed an absolute ban on DDT, since any substance that can produce cancers in animals must be avoided in items for human consumption.

At the International Congress for Cancer Research at Houston, Texas, this May it was stated that DDT produced cancers in three species of animal.

If the same applies to man then we can expect a massive increase in cancer cases, reckoning on a 25 to thirty year period for the disease to become dangerous, since DDT has been in use for roughly 25 years. The ban on this suspect insecticide has come too late for the present generation.

In the GDR one case of cancer of the bladder was traced to several years' contact with DDT. One case is not enough to give solid proof, but enough to urge extreme caution in the application of DDT.

For as long as no preparation is found that is as effective as DDT for killing crop pests the developing countries that use the spray have the choice between famine and causing cancer. If DDT does cause cancer it *seems* to do so only in Europeans and Americans.

The rate for cases of cancer increases greatly with advancing age. It is very much a disease of the elderly.

The reason why people in underdeveloped countries do not seem to die of cancer so often is that they are much more likely to fall victim to tuberculosis and other sicknesses first

(DIE WELT, 23 September 1970)

Cosmetics advice by computer at beauty fair

Beauty was for a long time, for many women, not even as deep as the skin. It went no deeper than the outer layer of clothing before hitting a battery of whalebone and cotton-wool beauty aids. The whole was covered with a splash of colour – but since the *indrofa* exhibition in Frankfurt all that has changed.

For some years now whales have ceased to lose their bones to fashion-conscious women. But the warpaint remained – powders, lipsticks, vanishing creams and eyebrow pencils stayed in vogue.

Even these accoutrements have entered the technological age It is no longer necessary for a woman to leave the choice of make-up to her own fashion consciousness, intuition or aesthetic sense. In Frankfurt for the first time she was told how to look beatiful by a computer-beautician!

Nevertheless, programming the computer was still very much in human hands and left to make-up artists from Paris Rome and Milan.

The products recommended by the computer were its contemporaries from the world of chemistry – the latest beauty aids from the test-tube. An inestimable number were on show, exhibited by about 350 firms, many of which could offer over one-hundred different shades of lipsticks.

Sensualists were well catered for at *indrofa*. Apart from the colours to catch the eye, the scents set many a nose twitching.

(Hannoversche Presse, 22 September 1970)

Ikofa food fair whets Munich appetites

One Mark in every three spent by the average citizen of the Federal Republic goes on foodstuffs, drinks and sweetmeats. This figure underlined the importance of the food and provisions trade for the economy as a whole It is even more pertinent for this country's food supplies for domestic consumption.

Domestic production of foodstuffs must keep up with the level of food imports particularly as restrictions on world markets are tending to be lifted or relaxed.

The whole world seems prepared to lay our table for us and provide us with its food, as is shown quite clearly by the *Ikofa* exhibition which opened in Munich on 19 September.

This food fair's catalogue was almost a gazetteer, with scarcely an area of the wide world not represented in some way by its food.

So many countries wanted to exhibit at Ikofa that it was bursting at the seams and space had to be rationed. Along with *Anuga* in Cologne this was on of the most extensive food fairs in the world this year. It was certainly the champion of all the European Economic Community countries.

One Mark in every three on food? This figure decidely applies only to last year and is by no means certain to remain a firm basis for calculations.

As far as total consumption by the general public is concerned the food producers have long since fallen behind other branches of industry.

There is an obvious limitation to how far their business diligence can go · the foodstuff industry's capacity is limited by the capacity of the human stomach.

Nevertheless the industry does have a direction in which it can and must expand – nowadays people do not necessarily want to eat more than they did in the past, but they do want to eat better quality foodstuffs.

Each year the foodstuffs industry is able to put on the market around one thousand new products to whet people's appetites.

Of these scarcely more than 250 are likely to last. Some are not accepted by the public and do not sell. Others may turn out to be no more than passing fads. But the number of different foodstuffs on offer rises and falls, consumer habits change and turnover remains healthy.

No borders are too impenetrable for the specialities especially since it is not just a question of giving the gourmet what he requires, but also of bolstering national prestige.

Importers and producers are firmly convinced that the general prosperity of the Federal Republic means that people here will want to eat hippopotamus meat, roasted locusts and all kinds of other out-of-this world delicacies!

These are of course just a few extreme examples. But nevertheless the demand for better quality food is certainly making itself felt even among the more everyday dishes.

If I might risk a slight anti-climax after hippopotamus meat – potatoes. The sales figure for potatoes has dropped by thirty per cent in the past ten years. Grain and products made from grain have also shown a drop, this time by 22 per cent.

It is a different story as far as wine is concerned with turnover doubling in the sixties. And poultry have a very meagre chance of survival -- we are eating three times as many chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys as in 1960.

There is also a question of marketing and packing. The importance of these aspects of the foodstuffs industry is shown in all the exhibition rooms at *Theresienhöhe*, where Ikofa is presented.

A lot of money is spent on getting in the public eye with a new food product – publicity means business. Old products too. For instance the expressions "cheese, Käse, fromage" could well be struck from the dictionaries. There is no longer such a thing as cheese there is only (with apologies for omissions) Emmental, Gorgonzola, Camembert, Roquefort and the like, and a bitter battle has broken out among them.

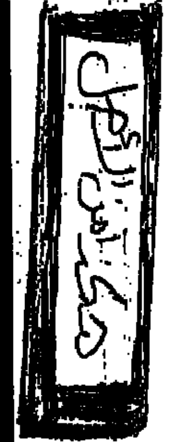
For the members of the trade who have come to *Ikofa* to see what they can and should be selling in 1971 there are over 3,000 products to choose from. Competition is fierce and a process of selectivity has set in to such an extent that it is difficult to see where it is all leading.

In the foodstuffs industry there has been an increase in turnover in the past ten years of sixty per cent to a figure of 54 thousand million Marks.

Behind these figures there are hidden far-reaching structural changes in the industry. In the past six years no less than 26,000 grocers have gone out of business.

Klaus Eck

(Münchner Merkur, 19 September 1970)



■ MOTORING

Electronics aids the harassed man at the wheel

Motorists today work their fingers to the bone at the wheel, medical men occasionally announce. Handling the vehicle and negotiating traffic call for 100-per-cent attention and the stress and wear and tear on the nerves are considerable.

Automotive engineers feel that their most important task nowadays is to relieve this burden on the man at the wheel. Their aim is no longer to design a more powerful engine. It is to construct a "thinking" vehicle.

Electronics is no longer considered to be a luxury in motor vehicles. The ultimate goal of all road safety specialists is a car with electronic controls that make collisions impossible.

The motoring public will have to wait some years before developments reach this stage but in other respects technology will make great progress in the years to come.

In this country and elsewhere development work is already in progress on driving aids that will ensure a degree of security the like of which has never before been available.

Motorists themsolves are the uncertain factor. Will they accept these aids unless they are made mandatory? Automatic transmission is a case in point. In the United States the automatic gearbox has long been a standard fitting. In Europe it is making extremely slow progress.



It may well be that motorist will swiftly change their minds when electronic gearboxes are introduced. The motor industry in this country expects motorists no longer to resist the temptations of technology once electronic transmission has been unveiled.

It will not only bring about the relaxation of tension at the wheel that everyone favours but also make possible the amalgamation of several electronic devices to form a system.

The motor car will then be a computer and electronic controls will make speed regulation and optimum fuel consumption possible. Via gear selection a rev count can automatically be attained that ensures minimum fuel consumption and a reduction in the amount of noxious gases and unburnt hydrocarbons in exhaust fumes.

Engineers feel it to be anachronistic that motorists must use physical effort to bring their vehicles to a halt. Servo aids have been in existence for some time but they represent only the beginning of an impressive development programme.

Work is, for instance, being carried out on anti-blocking devices, an interesting example of the application of the logical combinations of controls.

Wheel delay and acceleration are measured electronically by means of inductive feelers. If the negative acceleration exceeds a certain level the brake on the wheel in question is reduced in pressure by means of a special valve.

As soon as the wheel reaches a certain degree of acceleration brake pressure is reapplied. And the whole procedure is repeated until the vehicle has come to a halt.

A fairly complicated process this may be but it is only the beginning as far as the engineers are concerned. By the time they have finished the present-day motor car will seem like an child's tricycle in comparison.

Development projects in the pipeline are truly gigantic. Electronic devices are under construction that will automatically compensate for side wind or potholes. So is equipment designed to prevent wheels from losing their grip during acceleration on slippery or greasy roads.

It all adds up to added electronic comfort for the motorist. Luxury is decidedly the wrong word.

Take air conditioning, for example. On long trips in particular air conditioning with automatic regulation of temperature and humidity helps to prevent the driver from dozing off or misjudging distances and the like.

Tests have revealed that the average driver is twenty per cent more mistake-prone when the temperature is increased from 20 to 35 degrees centigrade (64 to 88 Fahrenheit). Extremes of humidity have a similar effect.

Minor details can aid road safety. Alterations will be made in the years to come. They must be if engineers and designers are to remain true to their intentions.

When all is said and done they are both willing and able to provide optimum driving comfort so as not to overstrain the motorist. In the circumstances the motor vehicle still has a great future ahead of it before it hands over to a mode of transport that is, perhaps undreamt-of at the moment.

For the time being, anyway, electronic controls will be taking over.

(Hannoversche Presse, 19 September 1970)

Sky Trac helicopter should soon be airborne

Wagner Helicopters of Friedrichshafen stand a good chance of getting series production of their Sky Trac helicopter off the ground by the end of this year.

Unveiled in 1966, the prototype did not pass all safety tests untill the end of last year. The main reason for this delay was that inspection procedures had to be developed because it was the first helicopter developed in this country since the war.

Wagner themselves do not possess the necessary production facilities and are on the point of concluding licence agreements with two manufacturers, one domestic and one foreign. At this stage Wagner are not, however, prepared to divulge names.

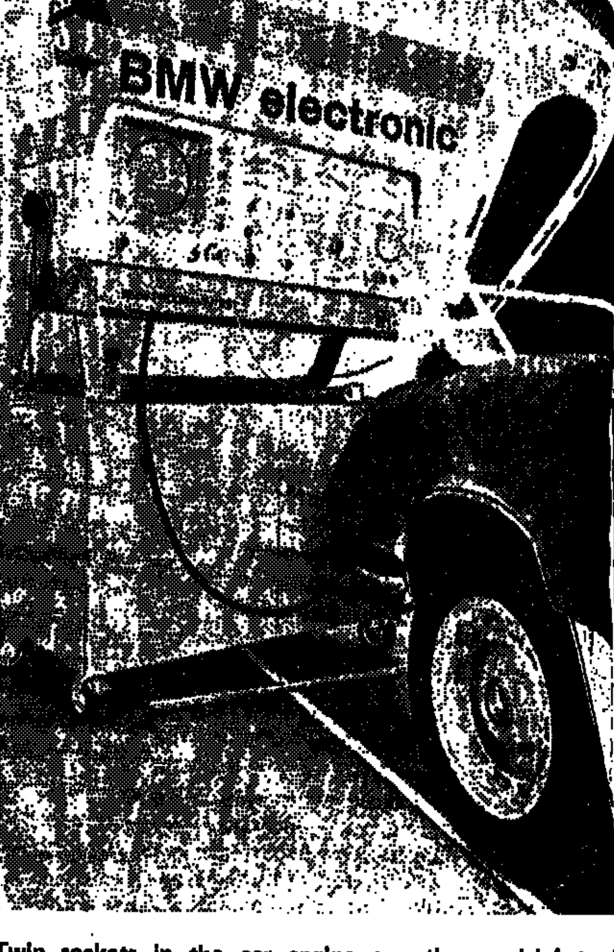
The Sky Trac has been independently developed by the twenty-strong research staff at Wagner's. Development costs have so far amounted to about ten million Marks, two million of which have been supplied by the Federal government.

According to the management Daimler-Benz have shown considerable interest in supplying at a later stage the first four-disc Wankel engine to power the Sky Trac.

Basically a one-seater, the Sky Trac will also be available in a five-seater version designed by Porsche. Negotiations are also under way with Porsche for the 3.8-litre eight-cylinder racing engine successfully used in grand prix racing for the past two seasons to be used as the Sky Trac's engine.

The Sky Trac will, Wagner say, cost roughly half the price of comparable helicopters made by other manufacturers.

(Handelsblatt, 17 September 1970)



Twin sockets in the car engine are the special feature of diagnosis service recently inaugurated by BMW. They only need leads from the Bosch-designed electronic inspection device to be plugged in. (Photo: BMW)

BMW manufacture world's first models with sockets for diagnosis service

More than two months ago Volkswagen became the first motor manufacturer in the world to unveil a car incorporating a system of electronic measurement facilities for servicing.

The first manufacturer to run a model tailored for electronic servicing off the assembly-line is BMW, though, who have just started production of the new 2500 and 2800s.

Volkswagen's K 70, equipped with a central socket for plugging in the electronic diagnosis devices, is not to start production until next month.

These, then, are the details of the BMW system.

In order to improve the quality of their service network, reliably to eliminate sources of error and drastically to reduce waiting-periods Bayerische Motoren Werke have inaugurated the BMW electronic centre.

They are also the first manufacturers in the world to commence production of vehicles with service sockets and to use them in practice.

As soon as the works holidays ended the new 2500 and 2800, equipped with service-free measurement devices and two central sockets for plugging in to electronic inspection controls, commenced production.

This device, the BMW programme tester, has been developed in cooperation with Bosch. It is the nucleus of the new programme test, which succeeds the 6,000-mile service, and can carry out an electronic check or full diagnosis of more than thirty engine functions and parts of the electrical system.

With a minimum of labour the inspection equipment makes it possible reliably to eliminate all sources of error. The programmed test precludes the possibility of one check or another being forgotten yet each individual function can be tested on its own too.

The sockets built into each car make both the time-wasting business of wiring connections and the possibility of error in plugging everything back into place a thing of the past.

With the aid of a new combined device track, wheel alignment and headlights are precision-checked in a matter of minutes. A hoist and further minor items of special equipment complete the picture.

BMW's service concept is to guarantee consistent quality servicing and the electronic inspection equipment is mainly designed for final inspection after servicing and repairs. It can, of course, also be used whenever required to diagnose any electrical or engine function.

In addition to the incorporation of service sockets in 2500 and 2800s manufactured since the end of the summer holidays a number of other improvements designed to aid in servicing have also been also to series models.

All BMWs now have homo kinetic axle shafts needing no oiling or greasing. Holes in the wheelrims make it possible to check track and wheel alignment without removing the brake drum.

All BMWs except the 1600 also have a self-adjusting hydraulic clutch that obviates the need for time-wasting adjustment.

BMW dealers are delighted with the new service concept, particularly as it guarantees both high-quality service workmanship and increased inspection capacity.

By the end of October more than half the 1,160 BMW service points in the Federal Republic will boast electronic centres.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 19 September 1970)

Bonn finances work on electric car

Bonn's Ministries of Transport and Science are involved in special research work on electric engines, Transport Minister Georg Leber told the Bundestag during question time on 16 September.

He enlarged on his answer to Christian Social Union member Oskar Schneider by noting that a large number of university and industrial research facilities are at present engaged in work on the problem.

The aim, Herr Leber commented, was not only to reduce the noise and exhaust of conventional engines but also to develop exhaust-free power systems such as batteries and fuel cells.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 September 197)



■ CHESS

Grand masters pit their wits at Siegen Olympics



This country's grand master Wolfgang Unzicker in action (Photo: dpa)

About four million people in the Federal Republic know all the moves from opening gambit to endgame, but no more than 40,000 of them are organised in their chess playing. For others the whole business is just like a business.

The chess Olympics returned to the Federal Republic this year after a twelve-year break. The best players in the world moved their pieces in the Siegerland Halle in Siegen.

They were all there from Boris Spassky, the grand master from the USSR, to the diva of international chess, Robert (Bobby) Fischer from California, who would almost certainly be wearing the champion's laurels now if it were not for the fact that he persistently rubs tournament organisers up the wrong way with his unpredictable moods.

Fischer's table attracted the largest crowd of spectators in Siegen. But he had managed to arrange for himself to play at least six feet further away from the nearest spectator than the other 359 contestants. This was the only concession that the organisers would make to the man the German Chess Journal called "the spoilt-kid American".

Bobby Fischer is a wizard at chess, accustomed to victory since he won the American championship at the age of thirteen. But he was not doing so well at Siegen. Against the grand master from the German Democratic Republic, Wolfgang Uhlmann, he managed to scrape a drawn game.

On other tables Germans from the Federal and Democratic Republics were well in the running.

The two top contestants for the Federal Republic, Wolfgang Unzicker, a senior local government official in Upper Bavaria, from Munich, and Lothar Schmid from Bamberg, who publishes the Karl May books, were almost certainly underestimating their own strength when they stated that they hoped for fifth position at the Olympics.

The whole atmosphere was apolitical with the slogan *gens una sumus* (we are one people). South Africa was no more excluded from the event than the Soviet Union. No one was concerned about apartheid or the rape of Czechoslovakia – just chess. Press officer Klaus Peter Reiber said: "Chess tournaments bear a strong resemblance to Noah's ark."

When the Olympiad is over grand master Wolfgang Unzicker, who is not the most corpulent of men will probably be yet a few pounds lighter. The concentration involved in top flight tournament chess is phenomenally hard work.

The worst boards are of course those that are not finished at the end of the day's proceedings. What follows is a sleepless night when the whole team studies the position of play and makes suggestions for the fray on the morrow.

The "battle of Siegen" was bitterly fought according to the *Chess Echo*. The 47,000 or so chess club members in the Federal Republic studied the boards blow by blow.

It was by dint of generous subsidies from the government of North Rhine-Westphalia that Siegen was able to stage the nineteenth chess Olympics. Probably the 47,000 club members were joined as onlookers by many of the other enthusiasts who have not joined clubs and who are thought to number at least one hundred times as many.

The situation is somewhat different in many other countries. In the Netherlands, in Yugoslavia and in the GDR there are comparatively more experts in this noble game who belong to clubs. It is claimed that the USSR has 3.2 million chess kings. The Soviet Union even has chess universities and chess professors, where world-class players such as Spassky and Petrosian sharpen up for tournaments amid clouds of tobacco smoke and a good deal of shouting the odds.

In Japan and Yugoslavia trainee officers in the forces practise on the 64-square black and white battlefield. There the game is favoured because it is thought to give the officers a training in logic, tactical thought and an insight into the enemy.

In the Federal Republic, too, there are attempts to make a broader section of the public aware of the joys of the mating game. These attempts have met with some success. In the city state of Bremen for instance it has been decided to make chess a voluntary subject in high schools, thanks to the initiative of educationist Bodo Götze.

Nevertheless the number of chess masters in this country remains low compared to the number of rank dilettantes who know how the pieces move but not where they should be moved and when. And so the most refined, complicated indoor game of all remains the preserve of a few individualists.

Who plays chess? In the main members of official organisations, teachers and above all lawyers. The press officer of the Federal Republic Chess Confederation (DSB), Klaus Peter Reiber from Hamburg, claims that everyone plays the game from professors to Tom, Dick and even Harry! Nevertheless it is clear that it is a game for people with top qualifications and particularly academics.

No spur of-the-moment decisions

People in business rarely make good chess players since the game requires so much patience and is not suited to the spur-of-the-moment-decision world of commerce.

The exception to prove the rule was Consul Emil Dähne, the President of the Chess Confederation and head of Cadbury's in this country, who died last year.

People in industry and commerce tend to prefer football and tennis for their sponsorship. But the situation is different in the Netherlands and the United States. Without patrons in industry Bobby Fischer would never have become a millionaire champion.

IBM is particularly concerned with backing up-and-coming young chess players. They make the reasonable assumption that if a youngster trains his mind on the intricacies of chess he will later be able to tackle the intricacies of computers.

The annual IBM chess tournament in Amsterdam is among the top international competitions.

But chess in this country is for the individualist. But it is not so individual that money, prestige and rivalry are not involved.

Advertisements have appeared in chess journals offering top positions for well-trained chess players. Chess Confederation spokesman Klaus Peter Reiber said: "Particularly in the Rhineland there have been one or two nasty experiences."

He pulled a face and obviously did not want to say more, but what he meant was the rivalry between the chess communities, Porz and Solingen. Neither town was slow to offer money when it came to attracting a top chess player.

Porz was last year's Federal Republic champion chess team. But the team bosses had managed to attract some of the top chess players from Cologne to their team. These included Robert Hübner, a student, and journalist Dr Paul Tröger.

This year Solingen whisked the title away from Porz. Egon Evertz, head of a welding company and a chess fanatic, was responsible for bringing a number of star players to the steel town. Among them were the Czech grand master Lubomir Kavalek, Johannes Eising from Cologne, Matthias Gerusel from Bonn, Belgian grand master Alberic O'Kelly, Dr Heinz Lehmann from Berlin und Günter Capelan, a native of Solingen.

Günter Capelan, the *Deutsche Schachzeitung* gently mocked, is the only one who actually lives in Solingen. This country's star player, Wolfgang Unzicker, watches the goings-on in the Rhineland chess world at a distance. Despite the "big-time" activities happening there he says: "I don't know anyone who ever got rich from chess."

There is no amateur status in chess. There are in fact many who earn a living from the game, and not a meagre one.

Hans-Joachim Hecht, an international master (one rung higher than German master) goes from tournament to tournament, pockets prizes and lives well from the game. Other German masters earn money on the side from chess, having a profession as well.

Wolfgang Unzicker is frequently given time off from the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior to play and win at chess. He states quite frankly that he earns 300 Marks per board for simultaneous chess (taking on several opponents at once) and often receives invitations to simultaneous chess competitions from the more ambitious clubs.

Blind chess, where the contestant must not look at the boards, is one game that Herr Unzicker will not play, because he says it is too nerve-racking.

(Handelsblatt, 18 September 1970)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Call in the girls

Hanover plans to follow up its roadside art experiment and the Altstadt Festival and call in the girls in another attempt to brighten up the public image of the capital of Lower Saxony, which has been accused of being dull and boring.

An asvertisement in a local newspaper inserted by officials from the Town Hall challenged girls and woman aged between 18 and 35 to send a picture of themselves with their address written on the back to the Town Hall and offer to show strangers what Hanover is really like.

An official explained: "We plan to call in the girls to porvide a kind of voluntary hostess service for visitors to Hanover."

The woman of Hanover have shown a positive response to the campaign. So far fifty have accepted the city fathers' challenge. Ten of them will be chosen for the hostess service.

The Hanover council will place adverts in newspaper all over the Federal Republic with pictures of the girls and an invitiation of the city.

A number of burghers of Hanover are however, not so keen on this scheme. They have bombarded the Town Hall with letters accusing the Hanover council of "organised prostitution" and "pimping".

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 September 1970)

Safety in marriage

A safety manual for married couples is being offered to young people after the ceremony in the registry offices in the Rhineland-Palatinate.

The Social Welfare Ministry in Mainz is organising the safety campaign considering it essential that young marrieds should have safety in mind.

So far 20,000 copies of the manual have been sold. It points out sources of danger in the home and in leisure pursuits and gives practical advice on how to avoid domestic accidents.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 15 September 1970)

Holidays abroad

In the first six months of 1970 there was a sharp increase in the number of people from this country who took holidays abroad, according to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Their figures show that between January and June this year 28 per cent more people from the Federal Republic visited the United States than in the same period last year.

There was a similar rise of 24 per cent visiting Italy, 21 per cent to Portugal, 20 per cent going to Great Britain, 13 per cent to Greece, 8 per cent to Switzerland and 7 per cent to Spain.

Tourists from this country spent 30 per cent more on their foreign travels in the six month period than at the same time last year.

(WELT am SONNTAG, 20 September 1970)

Tools of the trade

A 27-year-old woman from Nuremberg plans to stage a pornography fair in Nuremberg in November, comparable to the Sex Fair held at Offenbach. The Fair will be entitled "Erota total".

She plans to show aids to sexual enjoyment that have not been exhibited before. This "toy fair for two-in-a-bed" is expected to attract just as as many visitors as the world-famous Nuremberg (traditional) Toy Fair.

(WELT am SONNTAG, 20 September 1970)

■ SPORT

Max Schmeling, 65, is as popular as ever

Newspapers, magazines, radio and TV will be going on again about how popular Max Schmeling, now 65, was, is and, I would venture to assert against any odds, will continue to be.

Five years ago a reporter decided to put Max's popularity to the test. Accompanied by an elderly man in a run-of-the-mill dark blue office suit he went to a Hamburg high school and asked a class of seventeen-year-olds whether they knew who the stranger was.

Eighteen of the twenty-two answered the question by the expressions on their faces before it was even asked. They all recognised Max Schmeling. Born in the year he fought his last bout they knew him not only by name but also by face.

This and 1,001 other anecdotes about the popularity of Germany's only world heavyweight boxing champion ever add together to make him one of the most popular Germans of the century, probably *the* most popular.

This superlative includes a whole range of attributes ranging from popular to unassuming and from successful to unenvied. Max Schmeling is such an engaging character that criticism is out of place where he is concerned.

The man himself may have reached pensionable age on 28 September but his fame goes marching on.

There is nothing particularly difficult about becoming an idol of the public, especially the sporting public, who throng grounds and pitches weekend after weekend in their search for the hero of the hour.

When Max Schmeling became heavyweight boxing champion of the world in New York in 1930 he automatically became a popular hero and a star of the Establishment in Berlin's West End.

At the same time he was subjected to the critical jibes of cabaret artists for having won the championship by virtue of a disqualification.

The bout ended in a knock-out. Schmeling was KOed by Jack Sharkey in the fourth round by a blow below the belt, automatically making Max the winner as soon as he had staggered to his feet.

But criticism was restrained and satire subdued. Max Schmeling, a youngster from Uckermark who had moved to Cologne and was later to be christened the Black Uhlan of the Rhine by New York journalist and writer Damon Runyon – a meaningless but extremely effective nickname for the German boxer - already had the reputation of being a man who could box his way through.

In those days you could fight your way to the top in the ring even better than today. Of all sports boxing, the professional game, of course, was the one in which it was possible to make the most meteoric rise to the top – world championship title, fame and money.

A bout could be won any where but the big money and the world championship were only to be had in America, where in 1926 Gene Tunney beat Jack Dempsey in the fight of the century, as it was called.

A crowd of 132,000 saw the encounter. Hollywood had come by special train chartered by Charlie Chaplin. Ten million dollars were wagered and 500 reporters sent home the news of the victory of the "thinker" Gene Tunney.

All over the world America promptly assumed the status of the promised land of young boxers. Boxing itself became high drama, the stuff of life, with managers beavering away behind the scenes.

Max Schmeling won his first professional bout in 1924 in Düsseldorf, flooring a Düsseldorf boxer by the name of Czapp in the sixth round. His opponent's name is mentioned only because it is so insignificant.

In boxing the fame of great winners has always had the misery of small-time losers as the reverse side of the coin. Max Schmeling, incidentally, has spent a lot of money helping old boxers who have seen better days and has never with a single word capitalised on this generosity.

After successfully defending his world championship title against Young Stribling in 1931 and losing to Jack Sharkey the following year Schmeling fought his greatest fight against Joe Louis, the Brown Bomber, in 1936.

On 19 June in the Olympic year 1936 Germany greeted the news of the result with sporting delirium. Joe Louis, hot favourite, earned the white bookmakers a small fortune by losing.

The Max Schmeling story has been told time and time again so it is hardly necessary to add that Schmeling won by a knock-out in the twelfth round only to be put down by Joe Louis in the first round of the return bout in 1938.

In 1936, let it be remembered, he came home on board the Graf Zeppelin and was welcomed by tens of thousands of fans in Frankfurt. Two years later not three dozen people were at Anhalter Bahnhof in Berlin on his return from defeat at the hands of a negro.



Max Schmeling was awarded the Federal order of Merit on his 65th birthday (Photo: Nordbild)

In the Third Reich attempts were often enough made to put Max Schmeling into a propaganda harness. He was first branded a national hero, then after refusing to part company with his Jewish manager, Joe Jacobs consigned to oblivion – but remained a public favourite.

Then he joined a parachute brigade. A hater of publicity outside the boxing ring, Max, who with rueful irony recalls his attempts at acting under the film studio spotlights, was beset as a para by the cameramen of his propaganda company.

Gone were the days of fine living in a magnificent villa far away from the hue and cry of Kurfürstendamm on the shores of Scharmützelsee, near Potsdam.

For Max Schmeling fame has always been something to ward off with the fist, something he would have preferred to have avoided. But it was the fist of fame that brought him back in 1948 after losing both money and property like just about everyone else in the course of the war.

His last fights were on 2 October in Kiel and 31 October in Berlin. He had long been classed as a loser and convinced no one with his victory in Kiel over Hajo Drägestein.

Anyone with an eye for boxing could have foreseen his defeat in Berlin at the hands of Richard Vogt but no one who saw the two bouts will fail to realise that fame was the attribute of Max the personality not Max the boxer.

"He has to earn his living like anyone else," the fans commented as he lost on points in Berlin. His trainer Max Machon went up to the microphone when the fight was over and announced that "On Max Schmeling's behalf I would like to thank you all for having been so loyal all this time. You have just seen his very last fight."

The crowd applauded him for all they were worth. No, it is not difficult to become an idol. Staying one is the problem.

"Get, up, Max, get up!" millions of listeners heard the man at the microphone implore the prostrate boxer in the New York ring in 1938. Instead of being able to report the ups and downs of a long bout the reporter had no alternative but to down his microphone after only a minute of the first round.

With a verve that characterised him once and for all as a fighter Max Schmeling entered the ring again for the last dramatic act in 1948 as a veteran of forty-three.

He had not been forgotten in America, either. Already in the immediate post-war years the Black Uhlan of the Rhine typified the good German, and for the Germans themselves he was the prototype of self-confidence.

Since 1948 he has not looked back either and it has been a pleasure to see how well Max Schmeling has fared.

More has been written about him since he retired from the ring than when he was a world class fighter. There is obviously no exhausting the subject of a man without blemish, a businessman, a hunter, a man who refused to let himself be misused by politicians, a good man.

This probably explains why Max Schmeling over and above his popularity is not a famous man but the very personification of fame and that as an engaging private individual too.

Alexander Rost
(DIE ZEIT, 25 September 1970)

Max Schmeling v. Joe Louis in one of the boxing's classic bouts (Photo: AP)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.65
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.60
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	RI 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.60
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.65
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d

